

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

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CATTLE ASSN. IS FORMED AT LIBERTYVILLE

Lake County Holstein Owners
Adopt By-Laws and Push
Dairy Interests

EXHIBIT AT COUNTY FAIR

Holstein cattle breeders of the county, having formed a temporary organization on June 8, met in the village hall at Libertyville on Saturday afternoon and formed a permanent organization, to be known as the Lake County Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders' association.

The meeting, which was well attended was presided over by George R. White, temporary president, and Lake County Farm Advisor W. E. Watkins, temporary secretary. The first business transacted was the election of officers for the coming year, which resulted as follows:

President, George R. White of Antioch.

Vice-president, J. L. Nicholson of Ingleside.

Secretary, W. E. Watkins of Libertyville.

Treasurer, Thomas Eger of Area.

Board of directors: Gordon Bonner,

Lake Villa; Horace Vose, Gurnee;

Lloyd Kitzenthaler of Prairie View.

By-laws and a constitution were adopted and the annual meeting, which will be signalized by a chicken dinner and other social features, was set for the second Tuesday in June of each year. Two dollars was named as the annual dues, but any dairy farmer by payment of five dollars to the state association may become a member of both state and county associations.

The new organization hopes to push Lake County to the front as a dairy district. It starts off with a good membership, while the now well known Waukesha association started off with only eight members. The organization will be uniting in its efforts to induce Lake County farmers to discard scrubs and graded stock for pure bred Holsteins. It plans to have a splendid exhibit of Holsteins at the county fair. "Accommodation sales" will be held from time to time, and "visiting tours" are planned. On these tours members of the association will visit interesting dairy farms of this and other counties getting first hand information regarding Holstein cattle.

Russell Crossing of St. Paul Scene of Another Killing

One man was killed instantly and two others had remarkably close escapes when a north-bound flyer, speeding 60 miles an hour on the St. Paul road, struck an automobile at "death crossing," Russell, Monday afternoon. The dead man is Otto Miller, aged 40, a plasterer, residing at Highland Park. The other occupants of the car were Frank DeWoudy of Beach, owner of the car, and C. J. Dexter, a storekeeper at Russell.

The toll of death at this crossing alone has reached eight or ten.

DeWoudy was driving his car west when struck by the train. In speaking of the matter he said he was observing all possible precautions.

"My car was going at a speed not to exceed six miles an hour. There was a strong wind blowing from the north. This prevented me from hearing the approach of the train or any warning whistle. If one was blown. My mind is dazed so far as the details are concerned. I did not see the train—all I remember is a whiz and the auto was hurled to one side. I don't even remember whether I was thrown out or whether I got out."

Although hurled to the opposite side of the tracks and turned completely around the auto was not overturned. The rear end of the car was demolished. Miller, who had been in DeWoudy's employ for some time, was riding in the rear seat. Dexter was in front with the driver.

Miller's body was carried into the waiting room but it was found that life was extinct.

Optimistic Thought

Honor is the recompense of those who do right without seeking recompence.

Elmer McCue is Returning to His Home

Brief of his hearing as a result of the concussion formed by the explosion of a German shell which struck the dugout in which he was acting as nurse for the hospital corps of the U. S. Field Artillery, Elmer McCue, son of Mrs. W. T. Harrower formerly of this place, is now enroute home to Waukegan, the first Waukegan man who has been declared incapacitated and ordered back from the front since the war started.

Harrower, or McCue as he is known in the army, is 24 years old and has been a "regular" going on three years, having enlisted in the hospital corps when the Mexican trouble came on. With the field artillery he went abroad last August and has been at the front for five months.

According to word received by relatives, Elmer was at work on injured men in the hospital dugout which was 15 feet below the surface of the ground. A German shell came sizzling through the air, struck the dugout and, according to Elmer's letter, "blow up our back yard."

The letter tells how the concussion was so great that it made him completely deaf and the belief now is that his ear drums were broken and therefore his hearing is gone forever. Furthermore, after the first explosion, the men made a hasty exit from the dug-out and they barely got outside when another shell came and blew up the front part of the underground shelter. Thus, had they remained inside they would have been killed.

McCue is now enroute home because his services are no longer of value to the armies, seeing that his hearing has been lost.

Milk Producers

Take Firm Stand

Prices for milk for July, August and September submitted by the producers to W. E. Lamb, representative of the food administration, indicate that 13 cents a quart will be paid by the consumer if no compromise can be reached. It is understood that the milk producers demand \$2.75 per hundred pounds for July, \$2.85 for August and \$2.92 for September.

Following a session Wednesday morning attended by producers, distributors and the condensing interests, an adjournment was taken until 2:30 p. m., when each of the three committees was ready to make a quick settlement. The original plan was to fix a monthly price, but Mr. Lamb urged to get together on a schedule that would cover the three months period.

Increase in freight rates, higher wages paid labor and the raise in ice costs all contribute to an increased price in milk.

Differences which developed between distributors and condensers prevented a decision from being reached at the afternoon session.

Every effort is being made by the Chicago interests to prevent the price from going above 12¢ retail in that city, but the outcome was still in doubt when the hearing adjourned Wednesday night.

Dr. John Dill Robertson, health commissioner, who appeared at the hearing Wednesday morning, said there was no necessity for an advance of 1 cent a quart, as feed is more plentiful than ever before.

Fort Sheridan to Lose Prisoner Camp

Enemy aliens interned from Chicago and other northern cities will find a stopping place at Camp Grant from now on. It has been learned. Already 160 Interned German prisoners have been ordered there to do farm work and other kinds of labor, and in this connection it was said this post is to be a regular internment camp as long as the war lasts.

Just what arrangements are to be made for housing the prisoners has not been decided, but it is said the construction of a large open stockade is probable.

Large Consular District

The Antioch consular district comprises the southeastern section of Manchuria and is about twice as large as Vermont. It is a mountainous country throughout; its sparse population is almost entirely rural; and, except a 60-mile section of the South Manchurian railway that traverses it in the south, and the Yalu river, its eastern boundary, the only means of communication with interior points is by crude native carts and pack animals.

That Atchison Boy in K. C.
There is a young man who is known as mamma's darling in Atchison, but down in Kansas City they say no, it's a regular papa's tom cat.—Atchison Globe.

JUNE 28TH IS NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS DAY

THE TORCH OF LIBERTY

PLEDGE YOURSELF TO SAVE AND BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS THAT THERE MAY BE MORE MONEY LABOR AND MATERIALS TO PROVIDE FOR THOSE WHO FIGHT FOR YOU

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Red Cross Work Room In North Part of Town

A short time ago Wm. Hancock offered to donate the use of his vacant store building, in North Antioch, to the ladies of that vicinity, if they wished to fit it up as a sewing room for Red Cross work. His offer was quickly accepted and Mrs. Wm. Cassidy was given charge of that branch of the Antioch auxiliary. Tables and chairs were loaned by near neighbors and a long cutting table was arranged from what had formerly been a counter in the store. Four sewing machines, which had previously been considered as no good, were taken from the main Red Cross room, and after a thorough overhauling by Mrs. Cassidy, were placed in the new work room in first class running order.

The first meeting was held here on Tuesday afternoon with twelve ladies and ten Junior Red Cross workers in attendance and a creditable amount of work was turned out. The opening of this branch is a great convenience to the ladies in that locality as it gives them an opportunity to work nearer home and their meetings which are held every Tuesday afternoon from two until four o'clock do not prevent them from attending the regular Red Cross meetings on Mondays and Fridays if they wish to do so. A cordial invitation is extended to everyone to attend the meetings of the north branch any Tuesday afternoon.

Grass Lake Over "The Top"

To the Tune of \$180.30

The ladies of Grass Lake and vicinity certainly went "over the top" last week in their effort to aid the Red Cross.

A delegation visited our work room last Friday and presented to the chairman an innocent looking pasteboard box with the simple statement that it contained a small donation for Red Cross work.

Upon examination the box was found to contain the royal sum of one hundred and eight dollars and thirty cents (\$180.30.)

For a moment a bush fell upon the busy workers that veiled their gratitude more eloquently than words could have done.

We wish the good ladies of Grass Lake might have a vision of all the comforting garments into which that money will be converted by the loving hearts and willing hands of our Red Cross workers—and that in thought they could follow their gift as it crosses the ocean and enters the Red Cross hospitals—bringing cheer and comfort to our maimed and suffering boys.

In the name of the Red Cross and all it means to these boys "over there" we extend our grateful thanks to the people of Grass Lake for this generous donation and for the spirit that prompted it.

Chairman Red Cross.

A Letter From Camp Gordon

The following letter received by this office from John L. Horan, tells interesting facts about his stay at Camp Gordon, Georgia, and we publish it for the benefit of our readers.

Dear Friends:

Today I made a break for town and it sure seemed good to get out and see people once again, by next Wednesday night we will be in camp four weeks.

We have been worked pretty hard in those four weeks, and only about three have played out, course not exactly from the labor, but the shot in the back, it puts some of the boys in a queer position, for myself, not bragging any, I held my own, but the first hour was the hardest, had to be vaccinated twice. Outside of these minor blemishes I don't think any of the boys can kick end to tell the truth, the 68th Co. (ours) is the best in the regiment so far, all Illinois boys with the exception of some Ohioans, the Antioch boys are today, yet, come from all over Lake county.

One fact I mention is that we have been getting good eats. Why? Because we had the cook with us, from Waukegan, Duke Nolan, I believe he was cook at the Boston Cafe.

From the beginning of the first formation I was acting Corporal over seven men, since then I have been promoted to (the reason, they are short of men) Sergeant of the first platoon of forty-eight men.

From my address you might get the meaning of the regiment, in fact all the company in the same order, 6th Replacement regiment, which means we are supposed to be ready at any time to replace fallen men in France, and from the rate we are going we ought to be there by the last of July. Camp Gordon has a record of turning out well trained soldiers faster than any other camp.

I forgot to mention that in our company we have seven conscientious objectors on the strength of religion, Zionites, and believe me they sure are getting theirs. They get a chance at all the dirty jobs.

Well, A. B., the only thing I can complain about the south is the heat. Don't ever come down here for a vacation. I will never say anything of the Illinois heat again. We even have hot water to drink. There are 70,000 soldiers in camp here. Must bring my letter to a close!

John Horan.

Status of Men Married

Since Draft Changed

New regulations changing the draft status of men married since the draft law went into effect will be issued at Washington soon.

The new regulations, as announced in Chicago, by Lieut. Col. J. S. Easby-Smith, representing Provost Marshal General Crowder, follow:

Men married since May 18, 1917, will be placed in Class 2 if they have children. Those not having children will be placed in Class 1.

Men who became 21 since June 5, 1917, if married since January 15, 1918 (the date the bill requiring youths attaining 21 to register was introduced in Congress,) will be placed in Class 1. If married between May 18, 1917, and Jan. 15, 1918, they will be placed in Class 1. If married between May 18, 1917, and Jan. 15, 1918, they will be placed in Class 2 if childless and in Class 4 if they have children.

Other important announcements made by Lieut. Col. Easby-Smith follow:

More than 2,500,000 of the 3,000,000 Americans now under arms came from the ranks of the registered men. Of the total 1,600,000 were drafted. Only about 600,000 are men outside draft age.

Coincident with the revision of their deferred draft lists, local boards should re-examine into the physical qualifications of registrants previously rejected as physically unfit.

Men held for special or limited military service will have their defects corrected as to permit their entrance into the army. Maryland has already begun this work, using private hospitals and volunteer physicians and surgeons.

Present plans call for using Class 1 men only, of whom there are believed to be approximately 2,000,000, including last week's registrations.

Questionnaires to be issued in the near future for June 5 registrants differ from old questionnaires and provide that medical students be placed with divinity students in Class 5.

Collective Noun.
"Ma says that the paper says that the lodge gave you a vote of thanks. What is a vote of thanks, dad?" "A vote of thanks is an expression of gratitude as a body that is in no way binding on the individual." —Judge.

NEWS

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Our Exchanges Have Many Items of Different Events Concerning News.

NEWS OF VARIOUS KINDS

The newly organized Richmond band made its first public appearance at Spring Grove last Thursday evening, when a flag raising took place in that village.

The city of Lake Geneva has appropriated the sum of \$500 to the Geneva Lake Good Roads association. This money will be used for the maintenance of the drives around the lake.

There are 250 men taking the course in Military at Northwestern Military academy at Lake Geneva, most of them being men who will later instruct boys in their respective communities.

Hebron was more fortunate in securing than most cities and towns in this locality. Enough oil was received there last week to supply the entire village as well as a number of farmers residing on the outskirts of the town.

In the circuit court in Kenosha Judge Oscar M. Fritz, of Milwaukee, entered a memorandum judgment ordering a receivership for the S. and J. Gottlieb Co., Kenosha and naming William F. Fisher for this position.

The Red Cross bazaar, held at the armory at Woodstock on a couple of nights recently, netted over \$3,000. The Red Cross drive in that city totaled \$10,000, \$3,000 of which has been turned over to the county seat chapter.

John Evans, town clerk of the town of Salem, has appealed to the Kenosha police department to aid the officials of that town in a search for Joseph Schulz, well known resident of the of Salem, who has been missing for a month.

The hemp factory at Union Grove which recently opened up for operation, is now breaking up its last season's crop of some 300 acres of hemp, extracting the pith from the stalk, and shipping the raw product to mills where it is manufactured into linen, etc.

Pvt. E. Bartelt of Dundee, who left Woodstock last summer with the boys of Company G, passed away on a transport while enroute to France. The body arrived at Dundee last Friday evening and the following afternoon the city witnessed one of the largest Military funerals that ever took place there.

Everett Muisingren, a Genoa Junction, Wis., boy, was among the survivors on the ill-fated President Lincoln, which was sunk by a torpedo recently. The lad enlisted in the navy last December, but was not called into service until March of this year. He received his training at the Great Lakes station.

June 28 is War Savings Stamp Day

The President of the United States has issued a proclamation setting aside the 28th day of June as War Savings Stamps day, and the governor of the state of Illinois has issued a similar proclamation requesting that the mayor or president of each town issue proclamations in accordance.

President Christian is therefore calling the attention of the people of Antioch to this day and is making arrangements for a meeting to be held here on that date. (full particulars next week.)

The government has scheduled the definite amount of 20% of the expenses of the war to be paid through the sale of War Savings Stamps. This money is not given as a donation, it is an investment. In 1923 you get your money back with 4% compound interest. The requirement is \$10 invested per capita by July 1. Antioch is now only \$2.09 per capita. We still have a lot to make up. Let us all get busy and buy all the stamps we can. We have gone over the top in all previous drives and let us not fall in this.

Linoleum

The two main ingredients in the manufacture of linoleum are cork and linseed oil, to which are added smaller quantities of kauri gum, resin and pigments of various kinds.

LONG LIVE THE KING

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By Mary
Roberts Rinehart

CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

Hedwig's notification that she would visit her, found the countess of leisure and alone. She followed the announcement almost immediately, and if she had shown cowardice before, she showed none now. She disregarded the chair. Olga Loschek offered, and came to the point with a directness that was like the king's.

"I have come," she said simply, "to find out what to do."

The countess was as direct.

"I cannot tell you what to do, highness. I can only tell you what I would do."

"Very well." Hedwig showed a touch of impatience. This was quibbling, and it annoyed her.

"I should go away, now, with the person I cared about."

"Where would you go?"

"The world is wide, highness."

"Not wide enough to hide in, I am afraid."

"For myself," said the countess, "the problem would not be difficult. I should go to my place in the mountains. An old priest, who knows me well, would perform the marriage. After that they might find me if they liked. It would be too late."

"This priest—he might be difficult."

"Not to a young couple, come to him, perhaps, in peasant costume. They are glad to marry, these fathers. There is much irregularity. I fancy," she added, still with her carefully detached manner, "that a marriage could be easily arranged."

But, before long, she had dropped her pretense of aloofness, and was taking the lead. Hedwig, weary with the struggle, and now trembling with nervousness, put herself in her hands, listening while she planned, agreed eagerly to everything. Something of grim amusement came into Olga Loschek's face after a time. By doing this thing she would lose everything. It would be impossible to conceal her connivance. No one, knowing Hedwig, would for a moment imagine the plan hers. Or Nikky's, either, for that matter.

She, then, would lose everything, even Karl, who was already lost to her. But—and her face grew set and her eyes hard—she would let those plotters in their grisly catacombs do their own filthy work. Her hands would be clean of that. Hence her amusement that at this late day she, Olga Loschek, should be saying her own soul.

So it was arranged, to the last detail. For it must be done at once. Hedwig, a trifle terrified, would have postponed it a day or so, but the countess was insistent. Only she knew how the very hours counted, had them numbered. Indeed, and watched them flying by with a sinking heart.

If she gave a fleeting thought to the place, to the crown prince and his impending fate, she dismissed it quickly. She had no affection for Annunziata, and as to the boy, let them

voicer always ready and in touch, his eyes keen, his body, even when it seemed most relaxed, always tense to spring. For Nikky knew the temper of the people, knew it as did Mathilde gossiping in the market, and even better; knew that a crisis was approaching, and that on this small boy in his charge hung that crisis.

So Nikky trusted in his own right and to nothing else. The very size of the palace, its unused rooms, its long and rambling corridors, its rambling wings and secret turrets, was against its safety.

Since the demonstration against Karl, the riding school hour had been given up. There were no drives in the park. The mass of the king furnished sufficient excuse, but the truth was that the royal family was practically besieged, by it knew not what.

Nikky, summoned to the chancellor's house that morning, had been told the facts, and had stood, rather still and tense, while Mettlich recounted them. "Our very precautions are our danger," said the chancellor. "And the king—?" He stopped and sat, tapping his fingers on the arm of his chair.

"And the king, sir?"

"Almost at the end. A day or two." Karl, with Hedwig in his thoughts, had returned to mobilize his army not far from the border for the spring maneuvers, and at a meeting of the king's council the matter of a mobilization in Livonia was seriously considered.

Fritz Friese favored it, and made an impassioned speech, with sweat thick on his heavy face.

"I am not cowardly," he finished. "I fear nothing for myself or for those belonging to me. But the duty of this council is to preserve the throne for the crown prince, at any cost. And, if we cannot trust the army, in what can we trust?"

"In God," said the chancellor gruffly.

In the end nothing was done. Mobilization might precipitate the crisis and there was always the fear that the army, in parts, was itself disloyal.

The king, meanwhile, lay dying. Doctor Wellerman in constant attendance, other physicians coming and going. His apartments were silent. Bugs covered the corridors, that no footfall disturbed his quiet hours. The nursing sisters attended him, one by his bedside, one always on her knees at the prieleau in the small room beyond. He wanted little—now and then a sip of water, the cooled juice of fruit. Injections of stimulants, given by Doctor Wellerman himself, had scarred his old arms with purplish marks, and were absorbed more and more slowly as the hours went on.

He rarely slept, but lay inert and unhappy. Annunziata came, and was at last stricken by conscience, to a prayer at his bedside. On one of her last visits that was. She got up to find his eyes fixed on her.

"Father, can you hear me?"

"Yes." "I have been a bad daughter to you. I am sorry. It is late now to tell you, but I am sorry. Can I do anything?"

"Otto," he said, with difficulty. "You want to see him?"

"No." She knew what he meant by that. Ho would have the boy remember him as he had seen him last.

"You are anxious about him?"

"Listen, father," she said, stooping over him. "I have been here and cold. Perhaps you will grant that I have had two reasons for it. But I am going to do better. I will take care of him and I will do all I can to make him happy. I promise."

Perhaps it was relief. Perhaps even then the thought of Annunziata's tiring and certain-to-be-hanging efforts to make Ferdinand William Otto happy amused him. He smiled faintly.

Nikky received a note from Hedwig late that afternoon. It was very brief:

Tonight at nine o'clock I shall go to the roof beyond Hubert's old rooms, for air.

HEDWIG.

"In What Can We Trust?"

look out for him. Let Mettlich guard his treasure, or lose it to his peril. The passage under the gate was not of her discovery or informing.

CHAPTER XVI.

Nikky and Hedwig. Nikky had gone back to his lodgings, where his servant was packing his things. For Nikky was now of his majesty's household, and must exchange his shabby old rooms for the cold magnificence of the palace.

He was very downhearted. To the crown prince, each day, he gave the best that was in him, played and rode, invented delightful nonsense to bring the boy's quick laughter, carried pocketfuls of bones, to the secret revolt of his soldiery soul, was boisterous and tender, frivolous or thoughtful, as the occasion seemed to warrant.

And always he was watchful, his re-

turns, however, she drew her light wrap about her and turned away. Nikky could not believe that she was going like that, without a word. But when she had disappeared through the window, he knew, and followed her. He caught her in Hubert's room, and drew her savagely into his arms.

Halfway through his eager speech, however, she drew her light wrap about her and turned away. Nikky could not believe that she was going like that, without a word. But when she had disappeared through the window, he knew, and followed her. He caught her in Hubert's room, and drew her savagely into his arms.

But it was a passive, quiescent, and trembling Hedwig who submitted, and then, freeing herself, went out through the door into the light of the corridor. Nikky flung himself face down on a shrouded couch and lay there, his face buried in his arms.

Olga Loschek's lost hope was gone.

On the day of the carnival, which was the last day before the beginning of Lent, Prince Ferdinand William Otto awoke early. The prince still slept, and only the street sweepers were about the streets. Prince Ferdinand William Otto sat up in bed and yawned. This was a sleepless day, he knew, but at first he was too drowsy to remember.

Then he knew—the carnival! A delightful day, with the place full of people in strange costumes—peasants

and men in rags, who cut capers on the grass in the park, little girls in procession, wearing costumes of fairies with gauze wings, students who paraded and blew noisy horns, even horses decorated, and now and then a dog dressed as a dancer or a soldier.

"Refuses!" "He has promised not to leave Otto."

Olga Loschek had been incredulous at first. It was not possible. Men in love did not do these things. It was not possible, that, after all, she had failed. When she realized it, she would have broken out in bitter protest, but Hedwig's face warned her. "He is right, of course," Hedwig had said. "You and I were wrong, countess. There is nothing to do—or say."

And the countess had taken her departure, quietly, with burning eyes and a throat dry with excitement.

If he had not entirely lost his head, he lost it then. He stopped thinking, was content for a time that her arms were about his neck, and his arms about her, holding her close.

"Never let me go, Nikky," she whispered. "Always!" said Nikky, suddenly and absurdly.

"Like this?" "Like this," said Nikky, who was like most lovers, not particularly

"Never Let Me Go, Nikky." She Whispered.

original. He tightened his strong arms about her.

Then, because she dared not give him time to think, she made her plan again, stiffer, rather incoherent, but understandable enough. They would go away together and be married. She did it in a hurried and somewhat hasty manner.

So they went to the roof. One could see the streets crowded with people, could hear the soft blare of distant horns.

"The scene railway is in that direction," observed the crown prince, leaning on the balustrade. "If there were no buildings we could see it."

"Right here," Nikky was saying to himself. "At this very spot. She held out her arms, and I—"

"It looks very interesting," said Prince Ferdinand William Otto. "Of course we can't see the costumes, but it is better than nothing."

"I kissed her," Nikky was thinking, his heart swelling under his very best suit. "Her head was on my breast, and I kissed her. Lust of all, I kissed her eyes—her lovely eyes."

"If I fell off here," observed the crown prince in a meditative voice, "I would be smashed to a jelly, like the child at the Crystal Palace."

"Just now she hates me," said Nikky, his heart, and dropped about the distance of three buttons. "She hates me. I saw it in her eyes this morning. Oh, Heaven!"

"We might as well play ball now,"

Prince Ferdinand William Otto turned away from the prince with a sigh. This strange quiet that filled the palace seemed to have attacked Nikky too. Otto hated quiet.

They played ball, and the crown prince took a lesson in curves. But on his third attempt, he described such a compound curve that the ball disappeared over an adjacent part of the roof, and although Nikky did some blood-curdling climbing along gutters, it could not be found.

It was then that the Major-domo,

always a rascal of the larynx which comes on very suddenly. Often in the middle of the night, the baby will awaken with a harsh cough, and rough and difficult breathing. Sometimes the face may become blue. The child should be made to vomit in order to relax the spasm. This is best brought about by giving a teaspoonful of syrup of ipecac. The inhalation of steam will help to shorten the attack. A crook-kettle is the best means of producing the steam. A lentil made of sheet will aid in concentrating the moist steam. It is better to use a teaspoonful of compound tincture of benzoin to each cup of water used in the crook-kettle than steam alone. Mustard plasters, one part mustard and five parts flour, as well as warm compresses over the chest, are of value. For a child who has persistent attacks of crook it is best to ascertain whether enlarged tonsils and adenoids are not a factor. If they are present have them removed. From the Delinuator.

Mane of Croup.

Croup is a spasm of the larynx which comes on very suddenly. Often in the middle of the night, the baby will awaken with a harsh cough, and rough and difficult breathing. Sometimes the face may become blue. The child should be made to vomit in order to relax the spasm. This is best brought about by giving a teaspoonful of syrup of ipecac. The inhalation of steam will help to shorten the attack. A crook-kettle is the best means of producing the steam. A lentil made of sheet will aid in concentrating the moist steam. It is better to use a teaspoonful of compound tincture of benzoin to each cup of water used in the crook-kettle than steam alone. Mustard plasters, one part mustard and five parts flour, as well as warm compresses over the chest, are of value. For a child who has persistent attacks of crook it is best to ascertain whether enlarged tonsils and adenoids are not a factor. If they are present have them removed. From the Delinuator.

"Will my grandfather be able to go?"

The chancellor sighed. "Yes," he said. "I—I will go to the country also. He has loved it very dearly."

He left, shortly after three o'clock. And because he was restless and un-

easy, he made a round of the palace and of the guards. Before he returned to his vigil outside the king's bedroom, he stood for a moment by a window and looked out. Evidently

rumors of the king's condition had crept out, in spite of his caution.

The place kept free of murmurings by the police, was filling slowly with people; people who took up positions on benches, under the trees, and even sitting on the curb of the street. An orderly and silent crowd it seemed, of the better class. Here and there he saw the police agents in plain clothes, impudently but watchfully, on the lookout for the first cry of treason.

An hour or two, or three—three at the most—and the fate of the palace would lie in the hands of that crowd.

He could but lead the boy to the balcony, and await the result.

Requires Genius to Teach Music.

Knowledge of the imitative art is developed daily by experience and comparison with the life they prefigure; knowledge of literature by the creative habit of speech. Music can be developed only from experience in the art of music itself. It is no absolute addition to life. But from its manifold nature, its inadaptability, the irregularity of musical endowment, and above all from the sparsity of musical experience in the normal life of the young, music requires a certain genius to teach it well, and in our schools the problem is not yet seriously attempted.—Manchester Guard.

CHAPTER XVII.

The Pirate's Den.

Miss Brathwaite was asleep on the couch in her sitting room, deeply asleep, so that when Prince Ferdinand William Otto changed the cold cloth on her head, she did not even move. The Countess Loschek had brought her some medicine.

"It cured her very quickly," said the crown prince, shuffling the cards with clumsy fingers. He and Nikky were playing a game in which matches represented money. The crown prince had won nearly all of them and was quite pink with excitement. "It's my deal, isn't it? When she goes to sleep like that, she nearly always wakes up much better. She's very sound asleep."

Nikky played absently, and lost the game. The crown prince triumphantly scooped up the rest of the matches. Then he lounged to the window, his hands in his pockets. There was something on his mind which the chancellor's reference to Hedwig's picture had recalled. Something he wished to say to Nikky, without looking at him.

So he cleared his throat, and looked out the window, and said, very casually:

"Itida says that Hedwig is going to get married."

"So, I hear, highness."

"She doesn't seem to be very happy about it. She's crying, most of the time."

It was Nikky's turn to clear his throat. "Marriage is a serious matter," he said. "It is not to be gone into lightly."

"Once, when I asked you about marriage, you said marriage was when two people loved each other, and wanted to be together the rest of their lives."

"Well," hedged Nikky, "that is the idea, rather."

"I should think," said Prince Ferdinand William Otto, slightly red, "that you would marry her yourself."

Nikky lay beyond speech for an instant and looking, had his royal highness but seen him, very tragic and somewhat rigid, the crown prince went on:

"She's a very nice girl," he said. "I think she would make a good wife."

At which Prince Ferdinand William Otto turned and looked at him. "I wish you would marry her yourself," he said with his nearest approach to impudence. "I think she'd be willing. I'll ask her, if you want me to."

Half-past three, then, and Nikky trying to explain, within the limits of the boy's understanding of life, his position. Members of royal families, he said, looking far away, over the child's head, had to do many things for the good of the country. And marrying was one of them. He sat, bent forward, his hands swinging between his knees, and tried to visualize, for Otto's understanding and his own heartache, the results of such a marriage.

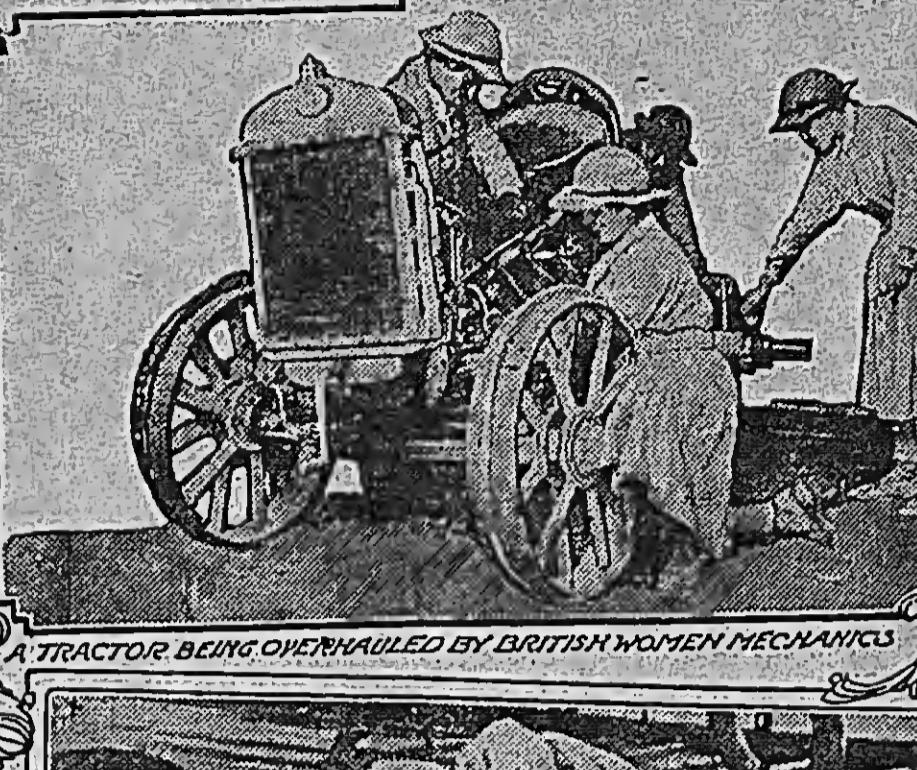
(TO BE CONTINUED.)



The Scene Railway is in That Direction.

easy, he made a round of the palace and of the guards. Before he returned to his vigil outside the king

Safeguarding American War-Workers



A TRACTOR BEING OVERHAULED BY BRITISH WOMEN MECHANICS

WOMAN AT WORK IN A SHELL-FILLING FACTORY

Great Britain, Early in Conflict, Learned the Importance of Maintaining Former Labor Standards

(From Women of the National Council of Defense.)

A VIEW of the urgent necessity for prompt increase in the volume of production of nearly every article required for the conduct of the war vigilance is demanded of all those in any way associated with industry lest the safeguards with which the people of this country have sought to protect labor should be unwisely and unnecessarily broken down.

This sentence sounds the keynote of the industrial policy of the two great divisions of the United States army—today placing numberless contracts of fabulous size and value—the ordinance department and the quartermaster's department. In "General Orders No. 13," from which this sentence is quoted, issued not long ago by the ordinance department and later adopted by the quartermaster-general, are set forth in some detail the principles of this policy, and in no uncertain words the reason for its existence. "It is a fair assumption," it goes on to say, "that for the most part these safeguards are the mechanisms of dependency. Industrial history proves that reasonable hours, fair working conditions, and a proper wage scale are essential to high production." Enlightened paternalism, in other words, demands not that the workers shall work long hours at top speed for the least possible wages, but that for the sake of output they shall make a steady reasonable expenditure of strength for a reasonable length of time under proper conditions. We have long heard these things demanded for the good of the workers, but now a new partnership has been formed. Efficiency and humanity go hand in hand.

From the time of our entrance into the war, the importance of conserving labor standards has been emphasized and re-emphasized by important officials in the government. The president himself, in welcoming at the White House the British labor commission which visited this country last spring, said that "nothing would be more deplorable" than "to set aside even temporarily the laws which have safeguarded the standards of labor and of life," when we are fighting in a cause which "means the lifting of the standards of life." Secretary Baker, as chairman of the council of defense in April of last year, stated in a letter addressed to the governors of the states, "That the council of national defense urge upon the legislatures of the states, as well as all administrative agencies charged with the enforcement of labor and health laws, the great duty of maintaining the existing safeguards as to the health and welfare of workers, and that no departure from such present standards in state laws or state rulings affecting labor should be taken without the declaration of the council of national defense that such a departure is essential for the effective pursuit of the national defense." The council has since strongly reaffirmed this stand, and the women's committee of the council has taken, as its official standards for the employment of women, the standards

issued by the ordinance department as part of General Orders No. 13. The departments of women in industry of the women's committee throughout the country are doing and will do all in their power to put this endorsement into practical effect, with the co-operation of the department of women in industry of the women's committee at Washington.

What are these standards, and why are standards for working women of such prime importance to the nation at this time? Proper conditions of women's labor have always been of peculiar importance to the state. In peace times the United States Supreme court held that, for the sake of future generations, it was constitutional to limit the working hours of women to long hours and Sunday labor were disastrous, not only to the health of the men and women, but to the efficiency of the service and they were unnatural in condemning long hours. And we say without hesitation, laying regard to that experience, that it is unwise and it is bad management to work men or women abnormally long hours because it does not pay in the end.

Proper regulation of hours alone, however, will not solve the problem. The ordinance department knows that it will not help production to limit hours if the men and women who work these hours are not secured in the fundamental necessities of life—if they are hungry, poorly clothed and improperly housed. Therefore, it is urged that standards of wages already established in the industry and in the locality should not be lowered, "that minimum wage rates bear a constant relation to increases in the cost of living," and that, in the case of replacement of men by women, there should be equal pay for equal work. In justice to our soldiers at the front, the standards of the jobs they have left behind must not be lowered by these new recruits, who will, in increasing numbers, take their places in the industrial army.

British official estimates state that since the war began, some 1,400,000 women have directly replaced men, and some 600,000 are employed directly on munitions. The replacement of men by women has, comparatively, not been extensive in the United States as yet. But day by day we hear of new occupations entered, and old ones extended. Women are the reserve labor power of the nation, and, if the war goes on, will inevitably be called into industry in greater and greater numbers. Increasing demands will be made upon them, unless sacrifices will ultimately be demanded, shortsighted attempts will be made to break down labor laws. But because, in the light of England's experience, and of our own best industrial practice, we know that exhausted workers mean decreased production—and because in the case of women workers, they mean, too, a deterioration of the race, the people of the country must be on guard with that "vigilance" demanded by its chief of ordinance "lest the safeguards with which the people of our country have sought to protect labor should be unwisely and unnecessarily broken down."

"We get reports of our lads being mowed down, unable to defend themselves, simply like rabbits in a hole, being mowed down all for want of munitions. You can quite understand that public sentiment was that we had to give them some protection, and our men and our women were working 14, 16, 18 and all manner of hours, 120 hours a week, not so much because they were compelled, don't get that into your heads, but because the very circumstances, the moral influence of doing something for these gallant lads to give them a chance compelled us all to forget hours and everything else."

"Now, as the war went on the sickness returns showed an alarming increase. The general health of the people

may be evidently heard." In addition to the black mulberry, Pliny observes that there is no other tree that has been so neglected by the wit of man, either in grafting or giving it names. Oddly enough, this observation holds good to the present day, for our nurseries still offer for sale the black, or common, mulberry, and we are not aware of any varieties worthy of a varietal name, or even any variation from the wild type. We do not think this can be said of any other cultivated fruit.—Exchange.

TREE MAN HAS NEGLECTED

For Some Reason, the Mulberry Was Never Given the Attention of Which It Is Deserving.

Pliny says: "Of all the cultivated trees, the mulberry is the last that buds, which it never does until the cold weather is past, and it is therefore called the wisest of trees. But, when it begins to put forth buds, it dispatches the business in one night, and that with so much force that their breaking

Perhaps, Some Day, Patriotism and local pride may sometimes be stronger than geographical knowledge, and perhaps it is as well they should be. Such is the view, in my case, of the teacher of the 12 grade in one of the schools of Indiana in which a young miss was required to name the capital of the United States. "Indianapolis," she replied. And the capital of Indiana came next. That was easy, too, "Jeffersonville." She had "Washington" in her mind, all right, however, for another question elicited the information that he is the president of the United States. "Well," she said, "he still keeps his picture on our stamps."

Nothing Doing.

Don't twist your tongue to say pretzel in Indianapolis dairy luncheons, as the girls working at the counters have put a ban on the word. Patrons of a dairy lunch in East Washington street, who have been accustomed to ordering coffee and a "pretzel" are being admonished by the counter "men" to say tea ring. "You're an American, aren't you?" the girls say. "You have seen on the movie screens what the Germans are and what they have been doing, haven't you? Then, don't say pretzel, because it's German and no German goes in here."—Indianapolis.

FARMERS ARE WORKING HARDER
And using their feet more than ever before. For all these workers the frequent use of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-hat, increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort. It takes the friction from the shoe, freshens the feet, and prevents tired, aching and blistered feet. Women everywhere are constant users of Allen's Foot-Ease. Don't get too sore, get Allen's Foot-Ease. Sold by dealers everywhere, 25c.—Adv.

Rights in Grass.

The fact that the tenant does not have the right to walk off and take the lawn with him when he moves from the premises was made clear in a decision handed down by Vice Chancellor Leaming in Camden, N. J., the other day, deciding against a tenant who had created a lawn by spreading a layer of top soil, and who attempted to carry it away.

Truth Recognized.

We have been told that food will win the war, munitions will win the war, ships will win the war, and are now prepared for the appearance of the startling theory that soldiers will win the war.—Toronto Mail.

Cutlure Complexions.

Nothing better than Cutlure Soap daily and Ointment as needed to make the complexion clear, scalp clean and hands soft and white. For free samples address "Cutlure, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Bell Worm Came From India.

The pink bell worm, the worst enemy known to the cotton crop of India, probably originated there. Later it was found in Durian, Ceylon, Egypt and in almost every other cotton district on the globe.

Hate Straight Lines.

The straight line is an abomination to the Chinese. They endeavor to avoid it in their streets and buildings and have banished it completely where country held paths are concerned.

Not Feasible.

Hippopotamus meat is said to be as good as pork, but the chances are that a lot of hippopotamus running about would make up a back yard almost as much as chickens.—Murkin Star.

Mexico's first woman aviator, Mrs. Edna Moury, has joined the government flying corps.

Farmers! Watch Your Stomachs In Hot Weather

We and Our Allies Are Depending Upon Your Strength To Supply Our Armies With Food.

You men who work long hours in the fields under a blazing sun—you've got to be big eaters, because your food is your strength, and now, more than ever, your strength is badly needed. So guard your health. Be sure and watch your stomach, for in the summer time nearly all illness can be traced to stomach and bowel complaint. You, yourself, know how liable a man is to sunstroke if he goes in the hot sun too soon after eating a heavy mid-day meal, and also how liable he is to sudden attacks of stomach miseries. So cool off in the shade when going back to work. Don't take chances.

Take care of your stomach, friend. You know you can't work well with your stomach out of fix. "Safety first" must be your motto, so send to your druggist and get a big box of EATONIC, enough for yourself and family, yes, and the hired folks, too. It's the wonderful new compound for the quick relief of stomach and bowel miseries. It was originated by H. L. Kramer, the man who made millions of people happy with his first great remedy, Cascarets.

EATONIC only costs a cent or two a day to use it—a big box 50 cents or more. That is the price, and remember, EATONIC is absolutely guaranteed to do all we claim—in fact, more. It's the best Stomach Remedy you ever used.

You know your druggist, trust him then to make our guarantee good; if EATONIC fails in any way, take it back; he will refund your money. If your druggist does not keep it, drop us a postal and we will send it; you can buy when you get it. Address H. L. KRAMER, Pres., EATONIC REMEDY CO., 1018 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Now, all you need do is to take a tablet or two of EATONIC after your meals. It's good—just like eating candy. Enjoy the quick, sure relief it brings—how almost instantly it relieves Indigestion, heartburn, food-

regurgitation, diarrhea, constipation, etc.

Write for literature and particulars as to reduced rail fare to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

C. J. Broughton, Room 412, 112 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.; M. V. Macmillan, 170 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Canadian Government Agents.

coming to farmers from the rich wheat fields of Western Canada. Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$20 per acre and raise from 20 to 45 bushels of .32 wheat to the acre it's easy to make money. Canada offers in her provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

160 Acre Homesteads Free to Settlers

and other land at very low prices. Thousands of farmers from the U. S. or their sons are yearly taking advantage of this great opportunity. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools; markets convenient; climate excellent.

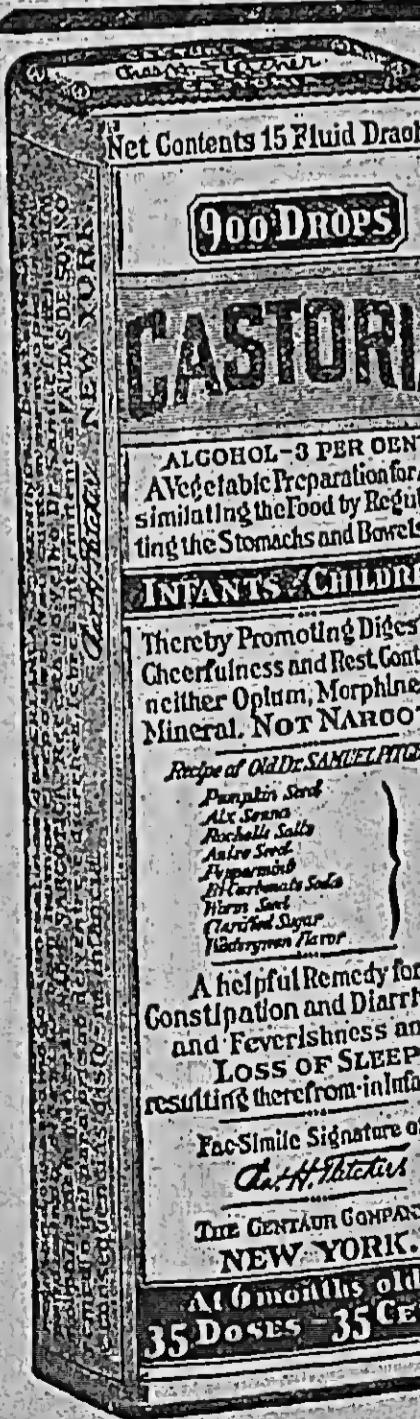
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Canadian Government Agents.

Sapolio doing its work. Scouring for U.S. Marine Corps recruits.

Join Now!
Men who wear this emblem are U. S. MARINES
APPLY AT ANY POST OFFICE for SERVICE UNDER THIS EMBLEM



Children Cry For

Flitche's

CASTORIA

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulence, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep.

The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Charles H. Flitche's

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

THE ANTIOCH NEWS

J. B. JOHNSON, EDITOR

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. SINGLE COPY 5c.

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"OUR FLAG"

Plans For July of Fourth

To promote patriotic and universal observance of the Fourth of July, the State Council of Defense, through the Neighborhood Committee organization, has issued the following bulletin:

"The State Council of Defense by resolution calls upon its County organizations to insure a proper observance of Independence Day throughout the State of Illinois. The said resolution is as follows and should have your earnest and prompt attention:

Whereas, the coming Fourth of July, or Independence Day, will be the 142nd anniversary of the signing and promulgation of the Declaration of Independence which marked the birth of this nation; and

Whereas, the United States is now at war to vindicate its nationhood, to maintain the rights of its citizens at home and abroad, and to preserve in the world both the ideals of which this nation was born and the principles embodied in its form of government; therefore be it

"Resolved, by the State Council of Defense of Illinois, that Independence Day should be especially observed this year throughout the state of Illinois in a manner befitting the high significance of the occasion, that is; with such of the day as will insure participation by all elements in each community and with ceremonies designed to stimulate patriotic feeling, thought and action among all citizens and to impress upon all alike, native as well as foreign born, the benefits, privileges and responsibilities of American citizenship, particularly in this time of war, and be it further

"Resolved, that the County Neighborhood Committees of the State Council of Defense, with the cooperation of County Executive committees and all cooperating agencies, be called upon to promote state wide observance of Independence Day in the spirit of this resolution."

Independence Day observance should be community observance in the fullest sense of the word. To that end, enlist if possible in each community the cooperation of all local agencies and organizations—official, religious, fraternal, civic, industrial (including labor) commercial, social and nationalistic or racial. Conspicuous participation by citizens of foreign extraction is especially advised. Morning services in every church of every denomination would be appropriate inauguration of the day. Secular programs should, if possible, provide for: Patriotic music and community singing, opening with the "Star Spangled Banner" and closing with "America" and including the national airs of the Allies; dramatic pledge to the flag by children as practiced by the Boy Scouts; reading of the Declaration of Independence; a patriotic address; reading of some message from President Wilson to the people (his special message on Fourth of July if one should be issued.) When parades are provided, the flags of the Allies should have a place.

The Cumins' Gagnet

The enforcement of the "duty of every qualified citizens either to labor in a useful way or bear arms in defense of his country" is the declared purpose of an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill presented by Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa. Mr. Cummins would cause a registration to be made of all male citizens between ages of 18 and 45. Those accepted between 18 and 21 are not to be sent abroad at once, but will be provided with a uniform and assigned to some school for a course in military instruction. Mr. Cummins has so framed his amendment that every man's service will be utilized. Those physically fit and otherwise acceptable will be sent to active service in the field, while those rejected for the fighting forces will be assigned to other work necessary to the winning of the war.

THE ANTIOCH NEWS, ANTIOCH, ILL.

The Way to Success.
Nervous energy is buck of that quality of enthusiasm which puts life and vigor into one's efforts. Energy is really the basis of that spirit of ambition without which one is not inclined to strive for heights above the common level. It is inevitable that the man lacking in ambition and enthusiasm will remain where he is. He cannot and will not climb because he lacks the internal incentive, the spur and the driving power, by means of which energetic men push their way upward.—Physical Culture.

Seven Eclipses.
A romance of old wars might make much of a year that recorded seven eclipses solar and lunar. Eclipses counted for much in the dim years when fighting was men's most important business. Yet no one who lived in those days would have known that there were seven eclipses, so perhaps the heavenly portents would have exerted less than their due influence on human superstition.

Endurance Through Faith.
Human beings have endured inconceivable miseries and grown strong even as they suffered. And they have not only endured all things but hoped all things. No sadness when it came has been able to daunt the spirit which, looking beyond the present grief, has detected behind whatever barrier of blackest cloud the clear shining of the sun or the horizon of the stars of night.—Richard Burton in the Bellman.

Exercise That Rests the Mind.
Perhaps the best way to rest your thought mechanism is to indulge in muscular exercise, by which means you concentrate your nonmusical movements and indirectly rest your mind. To focus the attention upon muscular movements or upon some phase of physical activity is to relax the muscles which are concerned in the generation of thought and ideas. Relaxation is a better word for some sorts of rest.

Three Kinds of Sweet Odors.
Sweet odors are of three kinds—the florid, the aromatic and the balsamic. The first group includes all those derived from sweet-smelling flowers and plants; the second, those derived from musks and resins; the third, those derived from leaves and gums. The otto, or essential oil of perfume, is obtained in three several ways—distillation maceration and enfleurage.

We hear much of the vulgarity of the newly rich, but there's none of that in Tulsa. A Tulsa matron informs us that all new furniture will have to be bought to go with "the new infant grand piano!"—Kansas City Star.



United States Tires are Good Tires



Tire-buying Economy

Your car must give greater service this year than ever before. It speeds up your work—increases your working power. The highest car economy lies in utmost service. The most economical tires are those which will give you greatest use of your car. That's just what United States Tires will do for you. You can depend on them for continuous service, most mileage at lowest mileage cost. Equip with United States Tires. Our nearest Sales and Service Depot dealer will be glad to assist you in selection.

We know United States Tires are good tires. That's why we sell them.

WILLIAMS BROS.

E. J. DRUCE, Grayslake, E. L. WALD & CO., Lake Villa.



Announcement

TO THE VOTERS OF LAKE COUNTY:

I hereby announce my candidacy for nomination for office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the voters at the next primary.

In doing so I feel I may be pardoned in saying a few words about myself. I was born in Gurnee; am the son of J. R. Bracher who is a civil war veteran; have lived all my life in Lake county, and for the past two years have lived in Waukegan; am a graduate of a business college; was postmaster at Gurnee for thirteen years; have run a general merchandise store for the past twenty years, and I feel that my business experience and acquaintance in the county justifies me in submitting my candidacy to the people.

I respectfully ask your support.

ROY W. BRACHER.

ANTIOCH MILLING CO.

Try Our New

SANO

Brand Flour

Custom Grinding of All Kinds

Let us show you what we can do

Corner Main and Railroad Streets, Antioch

Are You Getting the Worth of Your Money in Fire Insurance?

If Not Call on

Johnson & Johnson
News Office, Antioch

Local and Personal Happenings

Buy our W. S. S., June 28.
Plan to spend the Fourth in Antioch.
Spare a bargain, at today's prices,
at Webb's.

Dr. Larber, at Antioch Sunday, June
16 and June 30.

Russell Harden spent over Sunday
with relatives here.

Attend the Eastern Star dance to-
night.

Summer hats of all kinds and sizes, at
Webb's.

Plan to attend the Fourth of July
celebration in Antioch.

The calf donated to the Red Cross by
Mr. Barthel sold for \$73.50.

The Majestic Theatre is installing
new electric fans this week.

Mrs. Effie Seymour of Milwaukee, is
a guest of Mrs. L. B. Grice this week.

Mr. Godman of Chicago is an over-
Sunday visitor at the Methodist person-
age.

All kinds of fun at the Fourth of July
celebration in Antioch. Come early and
stay late.

"The Honor System," the greatest
human story ever told. See it at the
Majestic Saturday.

Mrs. Geo. Kuhaup was visiting her
mother and father at Jackson, Wis.,
the first of the week.

Alice Emmons and Marguerite Glee
spent a few days of this week with
friends in Waukegan.

Most Rev. Geo. W. Mundelein will
give the confirmation at St. Peter's
church, Tuesday June 25, at 11 o'clock.

Mrs. A. C. Bettger and little daughter
Catherine, have been spending the
past two weeks with her mother, Mrs.
Wm. Hancock.

The dance given at Herman's Bluff
Lake resort, last Thursday evening for
the benefit of the Red Cross netted the
sum of \$160.30.

An ice cream social for the benefit of
St. Mary's church, Bristol, will be held on
Thursday evening, June 27. Every-
body cordially invited.

Mrs. C. F. Barthel is planning to
leave for Buffalo, N. Y., to join Mr.
Barthel who has been employed there
for the past several months.

The Ladies' Guild of the Episcopal
church, will meet with Mrs. Corbin
Wednesday, June 26, at 2 o'clock p. m.
Everybody invited. N. Morley, Sec'y.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Blaisdell return-
ed last week from Jacksonville, Fla.,
where they spent the past winter, and are
now settled in their summer home
at Lake Catherine.

Mrs. Vida Mooney was given a sur-
prise last Saturday evening in honor of
her birthday anniversary. A number
of relatives were present and all had a
most enjoyable time.

Every member of Olson Camp R. N.
A., is invited to attend the next regu-
lar meeting, Tuesday evening, June 25.
There is going to be initiation cere-
monies and a good social time.

Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Zeihen moved
their household furniture to the latter's
home at Flanagan, Ill., the first of the
week. They have not as yet decided
where they will locate another year.

What the New York American says
about "The Honor System": "The Birth
of a Nation" at last eclipsed. The most
vital story ever put on the screen. See
it at the Majestic Saturday. Admission
15 and 25 cents.

Mrs. Wm. Hillebrand entertained a
number of friends at her cottage at
Cross Lake, Wednesday afternoon, in
honor of her birthday anniversary and
we have been told on the quiet that
judging from the appearance of the
crowd when all had assembled, each
had to be introduced to the other. All
unite in declaring it to have been one
of the most enjoyable occasions of the
season.

The large American flag at the M.
E. church was dedicated last Sunday
evening at 6:30. The Antioch band,
the boy scouts, the girl scouts and the
Camp-fire girls each having a part on
the program. Rev. Saunders made a
few appropriate remarks and as the
band played The Star Spangled Banner,
the flag was raised by Mrs. Willbur
Ross, through whose efforts it was pre-
pared. The audience then all joined in
singing America, which concluded the
dedication ceremonies.

A little information gleaned from a
recent Royal Neighbor paper is printed
here for the benefit of our readers. The
assessment for which each member
is liable is levied the first day of each month and if payment is not
made before the last day of the month
the member suspends herself by such
failure. At one time Camp recorders
could hold their books open a few days
longer, but the law now requires them
to close on the last day of each month
regardless of how many members are
likely to pay within the next few days.

June 28 is War Savings stamp day.
Fishing tackle, at Webb's.

Bertha James Gilber will sing at the
Majestic Saturday. First show 7:30.

Mrs. Lenora Hughes spent Sunday
with her son at the Great Lakes station.

Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson enter-
tained relatives from Waukegan Sat-
urday.

Misses Marie Johnnott and Mary
Pollock, of Chicago were home over
Sunday.

There will be a big Fourth of July
celebration in Stanton's grove at Antioch.
Watch for particulars later.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lewis and daugh-
ter Roberta, and Mrs. Wm. Verrier and
daughters attended to Walworth Sunday.

Ernest Simpson, Piano Tuner for
Shea & Bidinger of Waukegan, will
tune pianos in Antioch. Leave your
orders with J. C. James.

Antioch Chapter, O. E. S., will give
a dance in the Antioch opera house on
Thursday evening, June 20. Don't
forget the date.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen Galliger and little
daughter of Clio, Iowa, visited Antioch
relatives the latter part of last week
and the fore part of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Dales and daughters of
Oregon, Ill., were guests of the Grice
home over Sunday, having come to the
Great Lakes Training Station to see
the husband of their eldest daughter.

Mrs. Emma Farnum of Norwood Park
spent the latter part of last week with
relatives at this place. Her mother,
Mrs. Turner returned home with her on
Monday for a short visit.

Dr. C. H. Barber, being engaged in
Government work, will be in Antioch
hereafter on Sundays. His dates this
month (June) are the 16th and 30th.
Those wishing glasses please call at II.
J. Barber's on Sunday.

The Ladies Aid society of the M. E.
church will hold a summer bazaar on
Tuesday, July 23. All sorts of useful
and beautiful articles will be on sale.
Other attractions will be announced at
a later date. L. Hughes, Sec'y.

Mr. J. N. Pacini has not purchased
the Blank ice cream parlor as has been
reported, but will still continue in the
wholesale ice cream business and will
receive orders at the Lazaroni store.
Phone 137J. Deliveries made.

Miss Aneta Hucker, who has been
employed in Chicago for some time, re-
turned to her home here last Saturday.
She plans to leave next Saturday for
Dekalb, where she will attend summer
school, and expects to begin teaching
next fall, having already contracted to
take charge of the Hockaday school.

E. A. Blanke last week sold his ice
cream parlor to C. Lazaroni, who formerly
conducted an ice cream parlor in
Waukegan. The new proprietor os-
sured possession of the place Monday
morning and will be assisted by his
sister, Mrs. J. N. Pacini, who needs no
introduction to the people of Antioch.

Mr. Lazaroni intends to conduct an up-
to-date place and with his previous ex-
perience in this line of business is
sure to make a success of the venture.

What the New York American says
about "The Honor System": "The Birth
of a Nation" at last eclipsed. The most
vital story ever put on the screen. See
it at the Majestic Saturday. Admission
15 and 25 cents.

Mrs. Wm. Hillebrand entertained a
number of friends at her cottage at
Cross Lake, Wednesday afternoon, in
honor of her birthday anniversary and
we have been told on the quiet that
judging from the appearance of the
crowd when all had assembled, each
had to be introduced to the other. All
unite in declaring it to have been one
of the most enjoyable occasions of the
season.

The large American flag at the M.
E. church was dedicated last Sunday
evening at 6:30. The Antioch band,
the boy scouts, the girl scouts and the
Camp-fire girls each having a part on
the program. Rev. Saunders made a
few appropriate remarks and as the
band played The Star Spangled Banner,
the flag was raised by Mrs. Willbur
Ross, through whose efforts it was pre-
pared. The audience then all joined in
singing America, which concluded the
dedication ceremonies.

A little information gleaned from a
recent Royal Neighbor paper is printed
here for the benefit of our readers. The
assessment for which each member
is liable is levied the first day of each month and if payment is not
made before the last day of the month
the member suspends herself by such
failure. At one time Camp recorders
could hold their books open a few days
longer, but the law now requires them
to close on the last day of each month
regardless of how many members are
likely to pay within the next few days.

Men's and boy's shoes worth the
money, at Webb's.

Bertha James Gilber will sing at the
Majestic Saturday. First show 7:30.

Laurel Powels of Chicago spent over
Sunday at the home of his parents, Mr.
and Mrs. C. A. Powles.

Howard Schlymer of Milwaukee
accompanied Miss Viola Kuhaup home
Friday night for a few days visit with
his aunt and uncle Mr. and Mrs. Geo.
Kuhaup.

The Danish Society will hold a basket
picnic on the East Shore of Leon Lake,
on Sunday, June 23. Ladies please
bring lunch for two. Baskets will be
sold and the proceeds from them will
be donated to the Red Cross. Every
body invited.

CLASSIFIED
DEPARTMENT

FOR SALE—A No. 1 grade buggy,
nearly new. C. E. Blunt.

FOR SALE—One new milch cow and
calf. D. A. Williams.

WANTED—A farm of 40 to 60 acres
with good buildings. Inquire at this
office.

FOR SALE—An 8 ft. Studebaker auto
in good condition. Inquire of Chas.
Powles.

FOR SALE—A good gentle driving
horse in good condition. Inquire of
West Loper, Lake Catherine. 2w.

FOR SALE—International implement-
ers, cultivators, mowers, side delivery
carts and hay loaders at prices that are
right. C. F. Richards, Agent. Antioch.

LOST—On the road between Russell
and Wilmot, Sunday, June 16, a grip
containing camera and other things.
Reward paid for return to R. L. Nellis,
Russell, Ill.

FOR SALE—Entire threshing outfit
consisting of engine, separator and
water tank. Cheap. Louis Ruschew-
ski, Lake Villa, Ill., East side Deep
Lake. 4141.

M AJESTIC C
THEATER

Saturday, June 22,
An All Star Cast

The Honor System
In Eight Parts

Sunday, June 23,
Crane Wilbur

in
The Painted Lie

Wednesday, June 26,
All Star Cast

in
The Undying FlameBEAVER BOARD
FOR BETTER WALLS & CEILINGS

You can't expect Beaver Board results unless this board is applied to the back of the board you buy.

Choose Beaver Board and Stop Taking Chances. Choose this knotless, crackless manufactured lumber in big sturdy panels, and end this cracking wall problem forever. You'll have walls and ceilings as permanent as your woodwork and hardwood floors.

There's no end to the beautiful decorative effects you can have with Beaver Board. Beaver Board will last as long as the building, and that's more than you can say of plaster.

Choose Beaver Board for its economy. With its small original labor cost and its minimum of upkeep, Beaver Board is a most economical building material.

If you are choosing your home materials why not have a helpful talk with us?

Antioch Lumber and Coal Company.

HUSBAND SHOOTS
RICH INTRUDER

Cleveland Oil Promoter Kills Man
Found in Attic of His
House.

DAUGHTER IS WITNESS

Tragedy Occurs When Man Changes
His Plans and Returns Home
Without Informing Wife of
His Early Arrival.

Cleveland.—A formal charge of mur-
der has been lodged against Elmer
Hupp, wealthy oil promoter of Cleve-
land, O., who shot and killed Charles
L. Joyce, also wealthy and connected
with a leading clothing firm in New
York city, when he found Joyce in the
Hupp home at Lakewood, a fashionable
Cleveland suburb.

Immediately after the shooting Hupp
informed the police and surrendered.
He is at liberty under \$35,000 bail pend-
ing the trial, in which his wife and thirteen
year-old daughter, who witnessed the
tragedy, will be important factors.

In a statement after his release
Hupp said: "Everybody makes mistakes.
I guess we have made ours. I am now going back to my wife and
daughter."

Joyce, according to the Cleveland police,
was thirty-five years of age and had
lived at Brantwood, a district known in
Cleveland as the "millionaire colony,"
which, although located within the city
limits of Cleveland, is a separate mu-
nicipality.

Hupp Changed His Mind.

According to the story related to the
police by Hupp, he left home several
days before the tragedy on a business
trip to Chengtu and Kansas City. After
reaching Chengtu he changed his
plane and started for home without in-
forming his wife. On the evening of the
tragedy he heard a strange noise soon
after entering his house and rushed to his wife's apartments. There,
Hupp informed the police, he found
Mrs. Hupp and asked if she was alone.
She said she was.

Hupp told the officers that he heard
a noise in the attic and started up the
stairs to investigate, when he met

Opened Fire Immediately.

Joyce. He opened fire immediately,
three bullets taking effect in Joyce's
body and causing instant death.

Mrs. Hupp is an unusually attractive
woman eight years younger than her
husband, who is forty years of age. She
failed to make any explanation to her
husband in an effort to account for the
presence of Joyce in their home.

PAID HIS DEBT OF HONOR

Kansas Lawyer Struggles Nine Years
to Wipe Out Moral
Obligation.

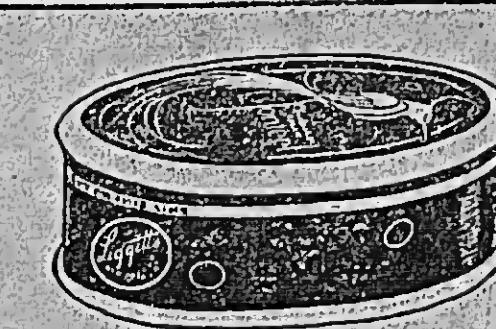
Fort Scott, Kan.—Attorney J. I.
Sheppard of this town recently made
the last payment on his debt of honor.
The law declared the debt legally
blotted out years ago, but Sheppard
considered it a moral obligation, and
paid every cent of it.

When the First National bank of
Fort Scott failed nine years ago notes
totaling \$17,500, given by Sheppard
were among the bank's papers. Under
the receivership the debt was compro-
mised for \$3,000 and Sheppard
mortgaged his home to pay that
amount. He declared at the time that
he would pay the balance, even though
it had been "legally" paid by court pro-
ceedings.

The first payment, amounting to \$7,
500, was made in 1914. In the follow-
ing year he paid \$2,500, and a payment
of equal size recently wiped out the
obligation.

Another Human Ostrich.

Shawano, Wis.—When surgeons per-
formed an operation on James Pop-
pendorf, a feeble-minded man sent here
for treatment, they discovered that his
stomach, among other things, contained
a glass tube from a thermometer,
a pipe stem and a buttonhook over
six inches long. The point of this
hook had protruded through the walls

Thorough
Cleanliness

is the first step in the proper
care of the skin and for this
every woman should regularly
use a good cold cream,

Cold Cream
Jontee

is as fine and pure a cold
cream as can be made and
not grow hair.

Delightfully perfumed with
the costly new odor of 26
flowers—Jontee.

50c at

U. S. WILL SEND MEN TO CONQUER

Soldiers and Material to Be Rushed to France, Poincaré Told by Wilson.

WE MUST INSURE VICTORY

President Says Forces of Freedom Must Triumph—Victory Peace is the Only Kind America Will Consider.

Washington, June 17.—The purpose of the United States to send men and materials to France until "any temporary inequality of force is entirely overcome" was reiterated by President Wilson in replying to a message from President Poincaré on the anniversary of the landing of the first American troops in Europe.

The president's cablegram, made public by the state department, said: "Your telegram was certainly conceived in the highest and most generous spirit of friendship, and I assure that I am expressing the feelings of the people of the United States as well as my own when I say that it is with increasing pride and gratification that they have seen their forces under General Pershing more and more actively co-operating with the forces of liberation on French soil."

"It is their fixed and unalterable purpose to send men and materials in steady and increasing volume until any temporary inequality of force is entirely overcome and the forces of freedom made overwhelming, for they are convinced that it is only by victory that peace can be achieved and the world's affairs settled upon a basis of enduring justice and right."

Messages of congratulations on the anniversary of his arrival in France addressed to General Pershing, commander in chief of the American expeditionary forces, by President Poincaré of France and General Foch were made public here on Friday by General March, chief of staff.

The messages are as follows:

From President Poincaré: "The anniversary of your arrival in France furnishes a happy occasion to address my warmest congratulations to you and the valiant troops which you command, and who have so admirably conducted themselves in the recent battles. I beg you to receive the assurance of my best wishes for the continuation of their success."

From General Foch: "A year ago brought to us the American sword. Today we have seen it strike. By its heart are more closely united than ever."

General Pershing's reply to President Poincaré, received in official dispatches from France, said:

"Allow me, sir, to thank you for the kind message you sent me on the occasion of the anniversary. The enthusiastic reception which Paris gave us a year ago has been extended since then to the American army by all your people. Today our armies are united in affection and resolution, full of confidence for the final success which will crown this long struggle for liberty and civilization."

HENRY FORD IN SENATE RACE

Accepts Indorsement of Michigan Democrats at Request of President.

Washington, June 15.—Henry Ford decided on Thursday to accept the Democratic indorsement for nomination for senator from Michigan after being urged to do so by President Wilson.

Mr. Ford issued this statement: "At President Wilson's request, I have decided to accept the nomination for senator from Michigan, if tendered to me. Realizing that there are exceptional opportunities for service to our people during the present and coming readjustment, I am ready and willing to do everything I possibly can to assist our president in this great work. Every man must expect to make great future sacrifices and be prepared to serve wherever the greatest need exists."

AUSTRIAN WARSHIP IS SUNK

Italian Torpedo-Boats Destroy Dreadnaught and Another One Damaged in Raid on Naval Base.

Venice, June 14.—One Austrian dreadnaught was destroyed and a second one damaged in the torpedo attack made by Italian torpedo boats upon an Austrian naval division near the Dalmatian Islands. It was stated in an official communication by the chief of staff of the Italian navy, the attack, made by Commanders Rizzo and Luigi de Milazzo, with two small Italian torpedo boats, was delivered at dawn Monday.

Rickenbacker Is U. S. Ace. With the American Armies in France, June 18.—Little Rickenbacker, America's daredevil auto racer, driver and now an aviator with the American armies has become America's second ace.

Bopp Pays Fine. Oakland, Cal., June 18.—Property here owned by Franz Bopp, former German consul, and now serving a prison term, was attached by the federal government in a move to collect a fine of \$10,000.

FOURTH LOAN FOR 6 BILLIONS

McAdoo Says Certificates of Indebtedness Will Precede Liberty Loan.

WILL BEAR 4 1-2 PER CENT

Secretary of the Treasury Announces Program for the Next Four Months—Banks Asked to Aid.

Washington, June 18.—The government's financial program for the next four months was disclosed on Sunday night by Secretary McAdoo's announcement that in preparation for the fourth Liberty loan, to be floated probably in October, about \$80,000,000,000 certificates of indebtedness will be issued.

They will be offered in blocks of \$750,000,000 each every two weeks beginning June 25.

Every mutual bank and trust company is asked to assist the government by subscribing 5 per cent of its gross resources monthly.

The certificates will bear 4 1/2 per cent interest, like those preceding the third Liberty loan, and will have varying maturity periods, not exceeding four months.

The announcement of this program indicates that the fourth Liberty loan will be for at least \$80,000,000,000, the exact amount depending on government expenditures in the next four months.

The treasury already has estimated these roughly at about \$12,000,000,000 between July 1 and next January 1.

The sale of certificates under the plan in effect during the last year amounts virtually to borrowing in advances from banks on projected popular war loans or tax collections, and periodically refunding these short-term obligations in long-term Liberty bonds.

Depository banks make 2 1/2 per cent net, the difference between the 4 1/2 per cent interest paid by the government, and the 2 per cent from the deposits.

HUNS KILL 10,000 RUSS

Members of Red Guard Almost Wiped Out by Germans West of Taganrog.

Amsterdam, June 18.—General Knoerzer in a telegram to General Elchhorn, the German commander in the Ukraine, reports, according to a message from Kiev, that forces of about 10,000 Bolshevik Red guards, commanded by Czech officers, have been almost wiped out by German troops to the west of Taganrog, a Russian town in the territory west of Azov. The Bolshevik troops, it is announced, coming from Lolis, landed on the Ukraine coast of the Sea of Azov and were advancing toward Taganrog. More than 3,000 dead Bolshevik soldiers were counted and this did not include the bodies of those drowned. General Knoerzer claims the losses of the Germans were slight.

YANKS SUNK 28 SUBMARINES

American Navy Has Destroyed Above Number of U-Boats Since January 1.

Pemberton, Mass., June 18.—"Since January 1 our navy has sunk 28 German submarines and our sailors should have the credit for it," declared United States Senator John W. Weeks, member of the Senate military affairs committee, in addressing the Massachusetts Laundry Owners' association here. "I believe when a hero dead is done it should be made public," he added.

U. S. TRUCK IN RIVER; 3 DIE

Seventeen Soldiers Injured When Machine Goes Through Bridge 18 Miles From Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga., June 18.—Three soldiers were killed and seventeen others were seriously injured Sunday when an army motor truck fell through a bridge into the Etowah river in Cherokee county, 18 miles northwest of Atlanta. All the men were from Camp Gordon.

MACADOO IN WEST FOR HEALTH

Secretary of the Treasury Has Throat Affliction—Destination Not Announced.

Washington, June 18.—Secretary MacAdoo left White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., on Sunday for an unannounced destination in the West to spend several weeks recuperating from throat illness.

Nab Official in Spy Case. London, June 17.—A prominent official of the government was arrested in connection with the case of former Lord Mayor Sir Joseph Jonas of Shoreditch, accused of giving information to the enemy.

Yanks Bag Hun Airmen. With the American Armies in France, June 18.—Two German airplanes were destroyed and another apparently driven down out of control on Thursday by American aviators on the Toul front.

TELL IT TO THE MARINES!



U. S. INDICTS FOUR IN CONTRACT PLOT

Department of Justice Makes Serious Charges Against Men.

CLAIM TO HAVE INFLUENCE

Alleged to Have Offered to Obtain Government Work Provided Firm Split Profits—Federal Agents Raid Many Concerns.

Washington, June 10.—Sensational disclosures of alleged graft conspiracy in connection with government contracts were made on Monday by the department of justice in announcing the indictment in Philadelphia of John Fleming, John T. Cavanaugh, Eugene Sullivan and Joseph Kohn.

These men are charged with having offered to obtain for the Quaker City Raincoat company, Philadelphia, a contract for 100,000 army raincoats, provided the concern split profits for the use of their "influence."

The department severely scored the practices of "contingent fee contractors," and promised to round up numbers of these men in Washington, New York and other cities.

Last Monday agents of the department and officers of the military and naval intelligence spread a net over all sections of the country. Private papers of hundreds of corporations having contractual relations with the government were examined.

The four men arrested fell into a trap set by the government. B. A. Blitman, president of the raincoat company, having disclosed to the government the improper proposals, the four men were induced to come to Washington to draw up with Blitman a formal contract under which a commission was to be paid.

The sum of \$500 in cash was to be exacted of Blitman for "the benefit of an officer [in the quartermaster's corps]," who, the four men assured the raincoat manufacturer, "had to be fixed."

Blitman paid over the \$500, it was stated, and the money was declared to have been found on Fleming. Kohn was arrested at Boston.

They were all indicted by the grand jury for conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States.

In addition to the announcement that search is being made of the records of all manufacturers with contractual relations with the government, the statement adds:

"There is no intention to interfere with legitimate relationships between manufacturers and various departments of the government over contracts, but the manufacturer must deal directly with the department and not through a middleman or agents employed on a contingent fee basis."

SUNDAY CIVIL BILL PASSED

House Passes Measure Carrying \$1,751,701,000 for Ships, and \$50,000,000 for President.

Washington, June 10.—The sundry civil bill, carrying \$1,751,701,000 for the shipbuilding program, \$50,000,000 for the president's emergency war fund, and \$1,250,000 for the committee on public information, was passed on Monday by the house without a record vote. It now goes to the senate. The measure carries a total of \$2,015,000, of which more than \$52,000,000 was added by the house, including the funds for the president and the information committee and \$1,000,000 for Mississippi river flood control.

U. S. TO HIRE WAR WORKERS

President in Proclamation Calls on Employers to Cease Private Hiring August 1.

Washington, June 10.—All employers engaged in war work were urged in a statement by President Wilson on Monday to refrain after August 1 from recruiting unskilled labor in any manner except through the United States employment service recently organized by the department of labor. The labor forces were called upon by the president "to respond loyally as heretofore to any calls issued by this agency for voluntary enlistment in essential industry."

U. S. SELSES BUSCH MILLIONS. Washington, June 10.—All of the property in this country of Mrs. Adolphus Busch, valued at millions of dollars, was ordered seized by Allen Property Custodian Palmer. Mrs. Busch was recently in Germany and is now in Cuba on her way to America. Her home is in St. Louis.

FALL KILLS TWO FLYERS. Clarksville, Miss., June 19.—Lieut. F. W. Heller and Sgt. Eugene Chapman were killed when the airplane in which they were flying from Park Field, near Memphis, Tenn., to Camp Shelly, Miss., fell from a height of 100 feet.

GENERAL WOOD'S NEW COMMAND. Washington, June 19.—Orders directing Gen. Leonard F. Wood to take command at San Francisco have been revoked and substitute orders issued, directing him to remain at Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kansas.

THE MAKING OF A FAMOUS MEDICINE

How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Is Prepared For Woman's Use.

A visit to the laboratory where the successful remedy is made impresses even the casual looker-on with the reliability, accuracy, skill and cleanliness which attends the making of this great medicine for woman's ill.

Over 350,000 pounds of various herbs are used annually and all have to be gathered at the season of the year when their natural juices and medicinal substances are at their best.

The most successful solvents are used to extract the medicinal properties from these herbs.

Every utensil and tank that comes in contact with the medicine is sterilized and as a final precaution in cleanliness the medicine is pasteurized and sealed in sterile bottles.

It is the wonderful combination of roots and herbs, together with the skill and care used in its preparation which has made this famous medicine so successful in the treatment of female ills.

The letters from women who have been restored to health by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which we are continually publishing attest to its virtue.

DOG A PROBLEM IN ENGLAND

Diminishing Food Supply Makes Canine Industry Difficult One From War Standpoint.

The British government is wrestling with the problem of what to do with dogs, in view of the rapidly diminishing stocks of food. It seems settled that the number of dogs is to be reduced. There are hardly any dog biscuits left, and no more will be manufactured, as the low grade flour from which they are made is wanted for the textile trades.

BOAR LAW. Chancellor of the exchequer, refused to include a heavy tax on dogs in his budget, which he introduced in the last week of April. His friends said that such a tax would kill dog-breeding as an industry, and would work unequally between rich and poor. The poor man's dog would be sacrificed, while the pampered Pekinese would flourish.

Now the alternative proposal is to prohibit the breeding of dogs during the war except under license. The effect of this would be to allow the perpetuation of pedigree breeds, which have taken many years and large sums of money to produce, and also useful dogs, like sheep dogs and army dogs. The breeding of mongrels and probably of purely fancy dogs would be prohibited.

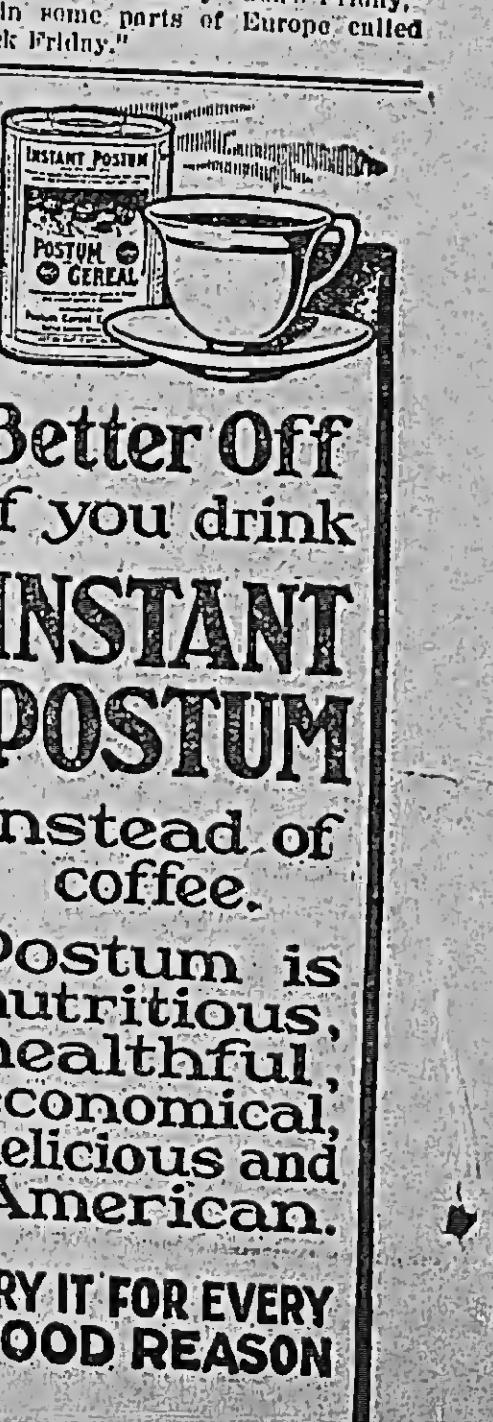
There will be no interference with people who already have dogs. They will in the future need all their energy to keep pets fed.

FOGGY IN CAMP. It was an unusually foggy morning at Camp Grant. The soldiers were in line as usual ready for drilling, but the sergeant noticed that somebody was out of place, he being quite a distance away. He called to him to get in line, but no answer was received nor did the object stir. After calling and motioning to him several times he walked up to him, when to his dismay he found he had been talking to a post.

A GOOD BUSINESS PLAN. She—I think it is so silly to throw kisses. Don't you? He—Rather. I always deliver the goods.

GOOD FRIDAY—REALLY "GOD'S FRIDAY." —is in some parts of Europe called "Black Friday."

BETTER OFF IF YOU DRINK INSTANT POSTUM instead of coffee. **Postum is nutritious, healthful, economical, delicious and American.** **TRY IT FOR EVERY GOOD REASON**



Outbreak in Ireland Was Planned by Bernstorff

Bush Press Bureau Bares Details of Series of Conspiracies.

AID FROM AMERICANS

Germany's Purpose Was to Obtain Submarine Bases on Ireland's Coast—Documents Disclose Connection Between Sinn Fein and Germany.

London.—Germany's untiring efforts to foment revolution in Ireland with the aid of the Sinn Fein are laid bare in a statement from the official press bureau, reviewing this phase of the Irish political situation since the beginning of the war.

After the rebellion of Easter week, 1916, plans were made for a revolt in 1917, but this miscarried because of America's entry into the war and Germany's inability to send troops to Ireland. An uprising in Ireland was planned for this year after the German offensive in the west had been successful and when Great Britain presumably would be stripped of troops.

Concerning the recent arrests in Ireland, the statement says, "The facts and documents for obvious reasons, cannot be disclosed at this time, nor can the means of communication between Germany and Ireland."

One phase of every plan called for the establishment of submarine bases in Ireland. In the present circumstances, it is noted, no other course was open to the government "if useless bloodshed was to be avoided and its duties to its allies fulfilled, but to intern the authors and abettors of this criminal intrigue."

German Government in Plot.

The statement from the press bureau follows:

"The revolutionary movement in Ireland which culminated in the arrest of a considerable number of persons last week consisted of two closely related series of activities. Attempts by the German government to foment rebellion in Ireland and preparations in Ireland to carry these attempts into action."

"The story of the active connection between the leaders of the Sinn Fein movement and the Germans, as disclosed by documents in possession of the British government, falls into two parts—the period prior to and the period since the abortive Irish rebellion of Easter, 1916.

"The events of the first period can be told in some detail, but the second period, which concerns recent events, permits of no more than a summary, as a full statement of the facts and documents in possession of the government would disclose the names of persons who stood by the government and also the channels of communication through which the German government was acting and which it would not be in the public interest to reveal at present."

American Carried Messages.

"The story begins as early in the war as November 6, 1914, when Herr Zimmermann transmitted, through Count von Bernstorff, a message from Sir Roger Casement (later captured in Ireland and executed) insisting that a messenger, a native-born American if possible, be sent to Ireland with word that everything was favorable. He was to carry no letter, for fear of arrest. Casement also asked that an Irish priest should be sent to Germany with the assistance of the German legation in Norway to work in prison camps to corrupt Irish prisoners of war. The priest was a certain Father John T. Nicholson, an American citizen of Irish birth. He reached Germany safely, and we found him in January, 1915, transmitting messages to America.

"According to a report of Capt. von Papen (German military attaché in Washington), dated December 5, 1914, verbal assurances were sent in response to Casement's request that an excellent impression had been produced in Ireland. In the beginning of 1914 the plot ripened and on February 10 of that year Count von Bernstorff sent to a covering address in Rotterdam a dispatch signed with the name of Shaw, one of his principal American agents.

"The dispatch included an extract from the report of John Devoy, head of the Clan-na-Gael, to the effect that action in Ireland could not be postponed much longer since he feared the arrest of the leaders. It had been decided, he said, to begin action on Easter Saturday, and he urged that arms and munitions be in Limerick by that date.

Bernstorff Set Date.

"Later in the same month Von Bernstorff, following his usual practice, surreptitiously attached to a message to Berlin passed by the American government, a note fixing Easter Saturday for the rising and urging the dispatch of munitions. On March 4 Von Jagow (German foreign minister) replied that the arms would be landed in Trinloe bay, and asked that the necessary arrangements be made in Ireland through Devoy. On March 14 Von Bernstorff replied that the Irish agreed and that full details were being sent to Ireland by messenger.

"The next day Von Bernstorff telegraphed the code to be used between

GAVE CHEER FOR KAISER, WOUND UP IN HOSPITAL

St. Louis.—Charles G. Kirsch, forty-five, a six-foot German, walked into a cigar store and announced he was for Germany and wound up his remarks with a cheer for the Kaiser. Max Cohen, who expects soon to be drafted, climbed up on a cigar box and struck Kirsch with his fist. When a policeman arrived on the scene the fight was over. He took Kirsch to the hospital and then to the police station, where he was held for the federal authorities.

On April 18 and April 19 urgent messages were sent from America to Berlin fixing the delivery of arms for the eveing of Easter Sunday, pressing for the landing of German troops and asking for an air raid on England and a naval attack on the English coast. These attacks actually took place between April 24 and 26.

"It was declared to be the hope of the rebels and their German and American friends to blockade Irish ports against England and establish bases in Ireland for German submarines.

"The rebellion broke out a day later than scheduled, on Easter Monday, April 24, but, as the world is aware, German support miscarried and it ended in complete failure. The report of the royal commission on the rebellion in Ireland states:

"It is now a matter of common notoriety that the Irish volunteers had been in communication with the authorities in Germany and were for a long time known to have been supplied with money through Irish-American societies. This was so stated in public by John MacNeil, former president of the Sinn Fein, on November 8, 1914. It was suspected long before the outbreak that some of the money came from German sources."

"It became clear soon after the rising that the Sinn Fein leaders again were asking Germany for help." On June 17 there was a message from Berlin to Washington referring to "A 250 of May 6" message "which is missing, and saying that Germany was perfectly ready to give further help if the Irish only would say what sort of help they required."

"On June 10 Von Bernstorff already had sent a dispatch giving an account of the rebellion and stating that \$5,000 had been provided for the defense of Caisement. On July 25 he sent a long message, explaining that the work of reorganizing the rebels was making good progress and that their lack of money had been remedied by him."

"On September 8 in a dispute to Berlin he inclosed a memorandum from a person called 'the Irish revolution director' resident in America, which contained detailed proposals for a fresh rising. Any rising, said the Irish revolution director, must be contingent upon the sending by Germany of an expedition with sufficient military force to cover a landing."

Demanded U-Boat Bases.
"On this occasion the German government was to fix the time, and us an inducement the advantages of having submarine and Zeppelin bases in western Ireland was insisted upon. Von Bernstorff, on December 4, attaching surreptitiously to a message passed by the government, a note, in which he mentioned that the Irish leaders in America were pressing for an answer to their proposal of September 8. He seems to have followed this on Christmas day with a message which is missing; for on the last day of 1916 Foreign Secretary Zimmermann informed him of quantities of munitions which it was proposed to land between February 21 and 25, 1917. He added that it was impossible to send German troops."

Revolt to Follow Drive.

"The new rising depended largely upon the landing of munitions from submarines and there is evidence to show that it was planned to follow a successful German offensive in the west and was to take place at a time when Great Britain presumably would be stripped of troops."

"According to documents found on his person, De Valera had worked out in great detail the constitution of his rebel army. He hoped to be able to muster 500,000 trained men. There is evidence that German munitions actually had been shipped on submarines from Cuxhaven in the beginning of May, and that for some time German submarines have been busy off the west coast of Ireland on other errands than the destruction of allied shipping."

"No other course was open to the government if useless bloodshed was to be avoided and its duty to its allies fulfilled but to intern the authors and abettors of this criminal intrigue."

New in the Automobile Emergency Brake Line is an attachment to lift the driving wheels of a car clear of the ground by dropping two curved metal plates that also serve as drags.

A COMRADE'S LAST RESTING PLACE



The hat and rudo cross that mark this humble grave are silent testaments of the tender care and grief of an unknown soldier's comrades.

4,620 AUSTRIANS TAKEN PRISONER IN BIG DRIVE IN ITALY

Italians Regain Ground and Check Teutons on 117-Mile Front.

U. S. MEN DEFEAT HUNS IN BIG BATTLE ON THE MARNE

Enemy's Drive for Paris Results in Failure—Sacrificed 280,000 Men in Attempt to Break Through Allies' Lines—Kaiser Wanted to Inflict Heavy Losses on French and British Armies Before Americans Arrived in Force—Civilians Evacuate Compiegne to Escape Bombardment—New Offensive Expected.

Rome, June 18.—Prisoners taken from the beginning of the fighting amount to more than 120 officers and 4,500 men of other ranks, including 710 captured by the British troops and 261 by the French, says the war office statement.

Italian troops, in conjunction with their French and British allies, began a counter-offensive against the Austro-Hungarian forces which had launched an attack on the Italian mountain front.

The Italian and allied troops were able to gain partial successes and to rectify their lines at several points along the front.

The Austrians, disregarding their losses, continued their endeavors to cross the Piave river, but the Italians are bravely holding their positions.

Vienna Claims 12,000 Prisoners.

Vienna, June 18.—The number of Italian and allied prisoners captured by the Austro-Hungarian forces in their new offensive on the northern Italy front has been increased to 12,000, the Austro-Hungarian official statement says.

The Austrians have captured Capo Sile, on the southern end of the Piave.

On the west side of the river, and also have captured ground to the west of San Donn di Piave, the statement adds.

Italians Hold Lines.

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, June 17.—"Hold at any cost," is the word that has been passed to the Italian troops as the Austrian offensive appears to develop all along the line of 117 miles with the use of gas and special liquid bombs and every other means of attack to weaken the defenses.

Three Italian Airplanes Were Shot Down over the Piave Sunday by One Italian Flyer.

The enemy casualties were heavy, and in addition he left numerous prisoners in the hands of the French.

The battle is in progress along the whole front.

The Austrians were repulsed at the Seven Communities (Sette Comuni) and were compelled to evacuate their original positions on Asolo and Monte Solzano and are closely pressing the enemy who crossed the Piave.

Italians Regain Ground.

Rome, June 17.—The Italian forces are firmly holding the Alsace front, according to the war office announcement. They have completely reoccupied their original positions on Asolo and Monte Solzano and are closely pressing the enemy who crossed the Piave.

3,000 Austrians Captured.

Rome, June 17.—The crossing of the Piave river and the capture of 10,000 prisoners was reported from Venetia as the initial success of the first few hours of the offensive against Italy.

In sharp contradiction came a statement from the Italian war office that the armies of General Diaz had successfully withheld the enemy onslaughts along a front of nearly one hundred miles and had taken prisoner more than 3,000 Austrians.

The Italians also shot down 31 of Emperor Karl's aviators in the terrible air battle that marked the opening stages of the Austrian offensive. The Austrians were able to reach only a few unimportant positions in the Italian first line.

French and British contingents, holding important sectors of the Italian front under attack, played leading parts in repulsing the Austrian attack.

British Take Prisoners.

They recovered all the ground, 350 Austrian prisoners, two large mountain guns and a number of machine guns.

The Italian line, stretching to the British left, was holding firm, according to the statement, which described the great battle as still continuing with terrific violence along the entire line of the Piave, on the eastern end of the Montebello heights and astride the Brenta valley.

British aviators, the statement says,

AMERICAN WINS WAR CROSS

Private W. J. Guyton First U. S. Soldier to Die on Enemy Soil is Honored by France.

Washington, June 18.—Award of the French cross of war to Private W. J. Guyton as the first American soldier to be killed on German soil is announced by General Pershing.

The dispatch follows: "Private W. J. Guyton, who belonged to the American troops operating in the Vosges,

successfully co-operated with the infantry, attacking enemy troops with machine gun fire and bombing the bridges which the Austrians attempted to throw across the Piave.

Three hostile machines were brought down by British flyers.

BIG GAS ATTACK ON YANKS.

With the American Forces on the Marne, June 18.—The Germans began using gas to a greater extent along this front than they have heretofore. The Bois de Bellene came in for its share, but the American lines remain intact.

An American patrol crossed the Marne at night, east of Chateau Thiers, and at once established contact with the Germans. After an exchange of shots the Americans recrossed the river safely in boats.

Examination of Germans captured in the Nivray fight disclosed the enemy planned the raid a week in advance and that the 600 special troops were rehearsed. The American artillery and machine guns inflicted heavy casualties on the unprotected Germans in No Man's Land.

French Make Gains.

Paris, June 18.—The French troops improved their positions north and northeast of Hantebrie, between the Oise and the Aisne, in a local operation. One hundred prisoners and some machine guns were captured, says the official statement.

German attacks were repelled in the Cailleres wood and in the Vosges.

A successful raid was carried out at night east of Arras by the British, who took a few prisoners. It is announced officially.

Yanks Repulse Two Attacks.

Paris, June 18.—The Germans have made two attacks on the American sector between Bourges and Torcy, on the Marne front. The Americans broke up the attacks and inflicted serious losses on the enemy, holding all the gains which they had made.

The Americans took 50 prisoners including a captain and captured a number of machine guns. The prisoner haul resulted from a company of Boches quietly filtering into a ravine to the left of Bellene wood. The Americans cut them off and after a brief fight the German captain surrendered.

Marines Take 400 Hungarians.

With the American Army in France, June 18.—The excellence of the American artillery fire was largely responsible for the capture by American marines of approximately 400 prisoners in the fighting which resulted in the clearing out of the Bellene wood, northwest of Chateau Thiers. The Germans who had been told to avoid capture because the Americans would shoot them, started to run after the American machine gunners had made the wood untenable but the artillery barrage was so perfect that the Germans were cut off from escape.

German Drive is Failed.

With the French Army in France, June 18.—Only small local actions have occurred along the battle front since Thursday night, and it appears scarcely possible that the Germans will recommence serious work for the present on the line of Montdidier-Noyon.

Their offensive for the capture of Compiegne, with the exception of making further progress toward Puisieux from the base that they hoped to attain there, may be regarded as having met a bloody check, costing them thousands of men belonging to their best divisions.

Hoped to Forestall America.

There appears no doubt that the Germans desired to make an imposing advance toward the capital and at the same time inflict losses on the French and the British before the American army was ready to take the field.

The Germans probably will try to break through somewhere else, but the allies, with their armies under the command of General Foch, are confident that they will check the Germans anywhere.

Drive Cost Foe 280,000 Men.

Paris, June 18.—M. Clemenceau's organ, *L'Homme Libre*, expresses no surprise at the slackening of the battle. The enemy, it declares, has engaged about eighty divisions since May 27, nearly half of which left 50 per cent of their men on the battlefield. It expresses the opinion that General Ludendorff has a maximum of 30 reserve divisions, of which two-thirds have already taken part in the struggle.

[Estimating a German division at 14,000 the total number of men engaged would be 1,120,000 and the losses 280,000 men for 17 days.]

Civilians Leave Compiegne.

Paris, June 18.—The advantage in Thursday's fighting, as indicated by the war office statement, rests with the allied arms. In the give-and-take of the two distinct actions being fought, one south of Noyon, the other southwest of Soissons, General Foch undoubtedly has come off the better.

The French are evacuating the civilian population of Compiegne, dispatches from the front declare, but this does not disturb Paris. The Germans are about seven miles away from this strongly held town, but of that distance they are easily in gun range. Consequently it has been held, especially to get the noncombatants out.

Small Coinage Short.

The Japanese are short of small coinage and are beginning to feel the absence thereof quite as much as people in the United States. Their government has decided to issue small paper notes of 50, 20 and 10 sen denominations. The Japanese sen is equal to one-half cent of our currency.

Doing His Bit.

First Molt—Hooverizing?

Second Molt—Yes, I am observing two confessions days a week.

Sixty men a thousand are now being killed in the war, and about 150 men out of each 1,000 are wounded.

GAINED 55 POUNDS

Doan's Kidney Pills Effected Wonderful Recovery After Other Medicines Had Failed

RURAL NEWS

LAKE VILLA

Mrs. Hussey was in the city on business last week.

Lee Sherwood and wife were recent Chicago visitors.

Mrs. Laura King has been confined to her home by illness the past week.

Fred Spring and wife of Milburn spent last Friday with Miss Mary Kerr.

Harry Mitchell and family of Chicago were over Sunday guests of the Avery family.

A meeting of interested people was held Monday evening to discuss the reorganization of the bank.

Mr. and Mrs. John Phillipi and Mrs. Talbot enjoyed an auto trip to the city Saturday returning Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Burnett entertained the latter's cousin, Mr. Gilmore and bride of Russel vicinity last week.

Dr. Talbot attended the meeting of the Illinois Medical Association of which he is a member two days last week.

Norma, Lena and Bertha Sebra came the first of the week to spend the summer with their grandmother, Mrs. Rawling.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Martin, Misses Plotz, Mrs. D. R. Manzer and Mrs. Wickens were Waukegan visitors last week.

Word recently received from Jim McKenzie and Fred Bartlett states that they and their company have arrived safely in France.

We wish to correct a statement made last week and say that D. R. Manzer still retains his building and has sold only his stock to Mr. Davis of Milwaukee.

A number from here including the Wald family, Misses Tellie Grimshaw, Gertrude Koppen, Stella Kerr and Gertrude Weniss attended the eighth grade graduating exercises at Area last Saturday.

A very pretty home wedding took place Saturday evening, June 15, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Leonard when their daughter Pearl became the bride of Mr. Carl Reinebach of Chicago, the Rev. Snyder of Lake Villa Methodist church officiating. The bride wore a beautiful white net gown and bridal veil and carried a shower bouquet of white roses and sweet pea. The bridal couple were attended by Miss Ruby Leonard of Lake Villa and Mr. Walter Reinebach of Chicago. The out of town guests were Misses Laura and Ella Reinebach, Walter and Henry Reinebach, sisters and brothers of the groom, Miss Alma Jensen, all of Chicago, Mrs. John Leonard of Lake Forest, (whose husband is in a camp in Alabama), Mr. and Mrs. Joe Eberle, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hopkins, these ladies all being sisters of the bride. The Lake Villa guests were Mr. and Mrs. Daniels, Misses Stella Kerr, Ruby Falch and Harriet Miller. After the ceremony a three course dinner was served. At 8:30 the bride and groom departed by auto for Waukegan. The groom received his card from Uncle Sam and will leave for camp in South Carolina on June 24th. The bride has always lived here and has many friends who wish them prosperity, health and happiness.

Resolutions of Respect

Whereas, our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst the earthly form of our beloved neighbor, Edna Fae Potter, we can but say "He doeth all things well," and humbly bow in obedience to His Will. Now therefore be it

Resolved, That in the passing on of our Neighbor Edna Fae Potter, our camp has lost one of its most estimable members, that to her bereaved family we have but little of this world's consolation to offer, that we can only direct them to the Great Father above, and ask of Him that He will comfort them.

Be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Order, that a copy be sent to the family of our Neighbor that they may know that their loss and grief are ours.

Ethel Douglas,
Edith Shepardson,
Cora Hamlin,
Committee.

Cedar Lake Camp No. 460, R. N. A.

Spectacles Once a Sign of Wealth.

Spectacles were invented in Italy about 1285. They were at first very expensive, so were worn only by wealthy persons or noblemen and so came to be regarded as a mark of rank. The larger the spectacles the higher the rank, and so the glasses grew to prodigious size. There are two or three busts extant of Italian gentlemen wearing "speces," and in one of these cases the lenses are three inches in diameter.

Natural Femaline Thought.
Resener (in drowning woman) — "Now, madam, don't struggle and we are safe; the fake is as clear as a mirror, and—" Drowning Woman — "Oh, let me look in it! I think my back hair is coming down!"

WILMOT

Dr. Darby attended a meeting of the grand lodge in Milwaukee Tuesday.

Miss Bertha Zeppe was a guest of the Misses Carey over Sunday.

Leland Hegeman of Camp Custer was home on a furlough over Sunday.

Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Murphy returned Tuesday from an extended visit with relatives in Kenosha.

Myrtle Westlake returned home from LaCrosse the first of the week, to spend her summer vacation.

Sister Lena Rasch of the Memorial Passavant hospital in Milwaukee visited at her mother's home Sunday.

Stanley Sorenson of Racine spent the week-end with friends here.

Wallace Dobys, wife and son of Antioch were callers here Sunday.

Miss Daisy Mickle entertained several friends from Camp Lake Friday.

Mrs. Joseph Smith and Mrs. Marty were Silver lake callers Thursday.

Mr. Frank Hahn entertained relatives from Chicago over Sunday.

There was a large attendance at the Mystic Workers dance Saturday night.

Mrs. Cora Strong and daughters of Lake Mills were guests of Mrs. Robbins Sunday.

It is reported that Fred Brown and Elvira Smith of Salem were married Wednesday.

Dwight Burgess and wife of Bristol were guests of Geo. Patrick and family Saturday.

Miss Daisy Mickle left Monday for Whitewater, where she will attend summer school.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Barber of Silver lake were calling on friends here Wednesday evening.

The local Red Cross chapter will meet on Friday of this week owing to the Luther fair being held on Thursday.

A box containing eighteen pajama suits two sweaters and two pair of socks was sent to headquarters at Kenosha last week.

Three cars of relatives and friends of Clarence Holtendorf and Ben Kanis motored to Camp Grant to see them last Saturday, but unfortunately arrived a day late, the boys having been transferred to Camp Custer the preceding day.

Miss Sadie Boulden returned from Billings, Montana, where she spent the past year teaching. Wednesday she left the latter part of the week for Holland, Mich., where she will visit her sister, Mrs. J. Beath this summer. In the fall they expect to join Mr. Beath, at Washington, D. C., where he is employed as a government statistician.

On Friday, June 14th, Flag day, occurred the marriage, at high noon of Ethel May Wright daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Wright of this place and Thomas Fusion of Ord, Neb. Friday was also, the birthday anniversary of Mrs. Wright, mother of the bride and of the bride's graduation from Northwestern University at Evanston. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Reitz of Evanston, the bridal party entering to the strains of the Lohengrin wedding march played by Mrs. Winn. The bride was dressed in white satin with an over dress of georgette crepe and trimmed with lace, and carried a shower bouquet of roses and Easter lilies, the gift of the groom. It was a white wedding, the bride, groom and guests being dressed in white and the decorations were carried out with the same idea in roses, peonies and syringas.

The guests numbered about forty, including just the immediate members of the family, relatives, and a few intimate girl friends of the bride. Immediately following the ceremony Rev. Reitz baptized the little daughter, Margery Lucille, of the bride's brother and sister Mr. and Mrs. G. Wright. Mrs. Fusion holding her little niece during the ceremony, while the baby's parents gave the answers. A three course dinner was served the guests by four of the bride's girl friends—Mrs. Winn, and the Misses Edith Darby, Alice Burton and Sadie Boulden. The guests were delightfully entertained during the afternoon with musical selections by Clarence Wright on the trombone, solos and duets by Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Fusion, and solos by Miss Betty Baxter from Chicago. Mrs. Fusion is one of Wilmot's most estimable and best known young ladies. A graduate of the grade and Wilmot high schools she pursued her studies along oratorical and musical lines at the Northwestern University in Evanston. Following her graduation she traveled over the United States as a member of the Redpath Concert company. Of late, she has been singing with the Plymouth Company of which her husband is manager. Mr. Fusion having graduated from the Institute of Fine Arts at Kansas City. The bridal couple left for a short stay in Chicago after the ceremony returning to Wilmot before they left for their summer tour on Monday, with the Old Home Singers. They received many beautiful wedding gifts among them being checks for ten and five dollars presented to the bride by the Eastern Star and Royal Neighbors chapters of which she is a member. The many friends of the young couple extend best wishes and congratulations for a long and happy wedded life.

Dedication of Service Flag

The dedication of the service flag which will be formally presented to the U. F. high school by the Alumni thereof on the night of Saturday, June 29, will be open to the public. The exercises will take place at the Woodman hall at 8 o'clock. Attorney H. L. Bluhm

of Chicago will make the address and the response will be by a member of the school board. The musical numbers of the program will be furnished by Clarence Wright, Arthur Buckley and

Mrs. Winn. Necessary, the Alumni banquet following, will be open only to members of the Association and their invited guests. Graco Carey, Pres.

Old Roman Windows.
The houses of rich people in ancient Rome, in the days of the Caesars, had window panes of glass set in frames of bronze. They were uneven and full of defects, so that the view of things outside from inside, must have been rather unsatisfactory. But at that time they were doubtless regarded as the height of luxury. Such panes were not blown, but cast on stone. When used for public buildings they were set in pierced slabs of marble.

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Announcement:

To the Readers of Chicago Newspapers:

The Chicago Herald has passed out of existence. It has been bought by

William Randolph Hearst, who has consolidated it with The Chicago Examiner. It is announced that the new publication will be issued daily and Sunday by the Hearst interests. This action, we believe, is another tribute to the popularity and prestige of The Chicago Tribune.

The Chicago Tribune has been issued continuously for 71 years. This

unbroken record of popularity is due to its superior news and features. In addition to such authoritative news channels as the Associated Press, United Press and The New York Times News Service, The Chicago Tribune maintains its own correspondents in Washington, London, Paris, and with the American expeditionary Forces in France. Thus the latest news of important events throughout the world is delivered to Chicago Tribune readers accurately, speedily, unfailingly.

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the importance of securing the latest news of the entire world through an authentic source—begin NOW! Get The Chicago Tribune daily, \$4.00 per year. You'll enjoy its superior news service—it exceptional features. In its quantity and quality of news and features you'll recognize why it has a greater circulation than all other Chicago morning newspapers combined and why it has carried more advertising than all other Chicago morning papers combined. Get the news of the world—through a Chicago paper. For reliability choose THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

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